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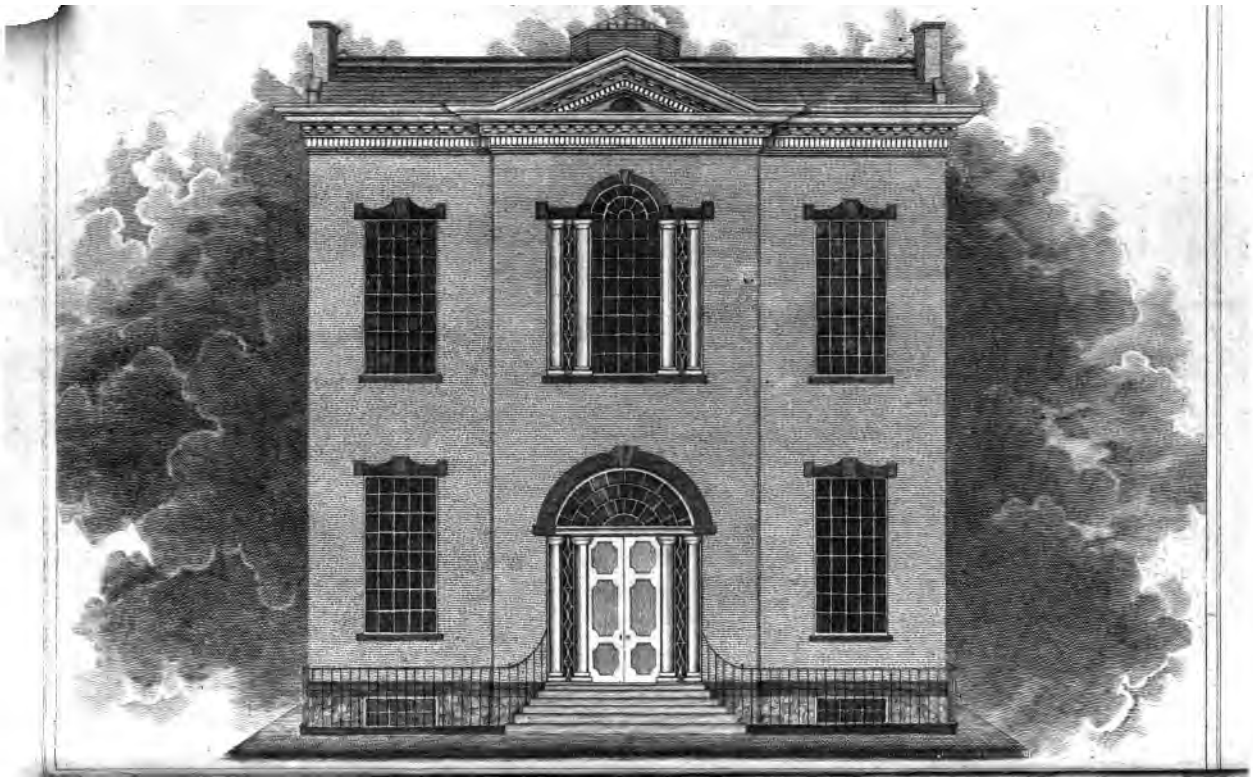

CINCINNATI

IN

1826.

BY B. DRAKE, AND E. D. MANSFIELD.

CINCINNATI:

PRINTED BY MORGAN, LODGE, AND FISHER.

FEBRUARY, 1827.

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Charles A Cutter
(Class of '55)

DISTRICT OF OHIO, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of the American Independence, B. Drake, of said district, deposited in said office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"*Cincinnati in* 1826, *By* B. DRAKE & E. D. MANSFIED."

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WM. KEY BOND,
Clerk of the District of Ohio.

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CINCINNATI IN 1826.

CHAPTER I.

STATE OF OHIO.

STATISTICS.

SITUATION, ASPECT, AND PRODUCTIONS.

THE state of Ohio, situated between 38°, 30′, and 42° north latitude, and between 3°, 30′, and 7°, 50′ west longitude from Washington, is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania and Virginia; south by Virginia and Kentucky; west by Indiana; north by Lake Erie and the Michigan territory. From east to west, its greatest extent may be estimated at 220 miles; from north to south 200. Its area is about 40,000 square miles, which will give in round numbers 25,000,000 of acres. There is but a small portion of this immense tract of land that is not susceptible of cultivation, although one fifth of it may be characterized as abounding in hills and marshes, the latter of which are not alluvial valleys, but wet table lands, which may be rendered dry by clearing and cultivation. There are many large tracts of level and exceedingly fertile land; and upon the head waters of the Muskingum, Scioto, and the two Miamies, there are extensive, rich, and beautiful prairies. Among the forest trees, may be enumerated the black walnut, white flowering locust, white, black, lowland, chesnut, and bur oaks, wild cherry, yellow poplar. blue, and white ash, mulberry, honey locust, shell bark hickory, coffee nut, beech, sweet buckeye, sassafras, sugar tree, red maple, linden, and box elder. The timber of Ohio is supposed to be less durable

than that of the Eastern states, which, if true, may be referable to its more rapid growth in a fertile soil. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, rye, oats, hemp, flax, and tobacco,* grow luxuriantly, and constitute the principal agricultural products of the state. All the fruits, culinary vegetables, grasses, and flowers of the middle states, are produced in abundance. It has been proved, that the soil and climate are well adapted to the vine, and that a pleasant wine may be made from its fruit. The mulberry tree grows luxuriantly, and there can be no doubt that the silk worm will be introduced at no distant day.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers which empty into the Ohio, are Big Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and the Little and Great Miamies. Those that are tributary to Lake Erie, are Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Black, Huron, Sandusky, Portage, and Maumee. The navigable water communication of the state, on the completion of the canals now in progress, will exceed 1,700 miles; upon which her products may be embarked at certain periods of the year in boats for foreign markets. Of this extent of navigable water, the Ohio river affords 420 miles; Lake Erie, 200; Big and Little Miamies, 95; Scioto, 100; Hockhocking, 50; Muskingum, and its tributaries, Whitewoman, Killbuck, Mohican, and Wills' creeks, 265; Sandusky bay and river, 36; Maumee, and its tributaries, 260; Ohio and Miami canals, 385. The principal harbours on the southern shore of Lake Erie, within the limits of Ohio, are at Maumee bay, Sandusky city, Grand river, Cleaveland, and Ashtabula creek. And at the mouth of Grand river, and at the entrance of Sandusky bay, there are light houses.

CLIMATE.

The climate is closely assimilated to that of Pennsylvania, perhaps rather warmer and more on extremes. The prevailing winds are from the south-west. The north-west is short lived,—the forerunner of storms in summer, and

*The peculiar adaptation of the soil of Ohio to the growth of tobacco, its superior quality, its ready sale at high prices, together with the present and prospective facilities for transporting it to market, afford the strongest evidences that its culture will hereafter greatly *increase the* wealth and resources of the state.

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the cause of cold in winter. The east and north-east w
have less moisture and more elasticity than similar wind
the east of the mountains.

MINERALS.

Salt. Salt springs are found in many parts of the st
The water is strongly raturated, and the salt produce
of a good quality. The salt works in Muskingum cou
yield annually about 300,000 bushels; in Morgan, 75,
in Jackson, 10,000; in Gallia, 10,000; on Yellow cr
50,000. The entire annual product of this indispens
article, within the state, may be estimated at 500,000 b
els, being about one fifth of the quantity annually prod
and consumed in the valley of the Mississippi.

Iron. The principal known localities of iron ore in O
are in the counties of Adams, Muskingum, Licking, Gea
and Columbiana, where there appear to be inexhaus
quantities. In Muskingum county alone, there are annu
produced about 1,300 tons of metal, and 200 tons of bar i
The ore is rich and of a good quality. All the iron of
state is obtained from argillaceous or bog ores.

Coal. Bituminous coal of a good quality, and in l
quantities, abounds in those parts of the state, watered
the Hockhocking, Muskingum, and Beaver rivers, and t
branches; and upon the Ohio river, above the mouth of
Scioto. The nearest localities to Cincinnati, of this im
tant mineral, are where the western line of the great eas
coal region crosses the Ohio, above the mouth of the Sc
and where it also cuts the Sandy and Licking river
Kentucky.*

Gypsum. This valuable mineral abounds on Sandu
bay, and is supposed to extend quite across the penin
formed by the lake and the bay. It is of a superior qua
and may be easily obtained.

---

* The bituminous coal of the United States, appears to lie in
immense beds, divided by a slip of country, about one hundred
sixty miles wide. This slip commences in Michigan, include
section of the country watered by the Scioto and Miamies, the fi
parts of Kentucky and West Tennessee. The great eastern fie
coal extends south to Alabama, and as far east as the Susqueha
and Potomac. It is about 800 miles long by 400 wide. The wes
stretches to the sand plains of Missouri and Arkansas, and is 80
500 miles in extent. The coal lies in horizontal strata, gene
over limestone, or between it and sandstone: sometimes it attenu
with the limestone.

Decomposable Pyrites. The greatest western l of this mineral is near Steubenville, in Jefferson c where there is a hill composed of it, from which large tities of excellent copperas are annually made: but deposites are found near Paint creek, a western bra the Scioto.

Staurotias. Fine chrystals of this mineral have found on Sandusky bay.

Limestone. This is the prevailing rock of the no and western parts of the state. It is in horizontal more or less buried up with clay and other alluvial m It is either blue or gray, of various shades. Being s ondary, it abounds in petrifactions. The blue limes excellent for building. The gray is more disposed to ble when exposed to the air, but makes the whitest lim affords some beds, which receive a fine polish, and con a good secondary marble. Some of the sub-varieties lime, which hardens under water, and is therefore adap the construction of canals.

Sandstone. Sand or freestone of various shad gray, constitutes the prevailing rock of the south-e part of the state. It abounds in salt, iron, coal, and p which compensate, in some degree, for the compa sterility of the soil which it supports. The stone it readily cut into blocks of various sizes and shapes, sent to different parts of the state thus prepared.

ROADS.

Three per centum of the proceeds of the sale of lands within the limits of Ohio, are paid by the genera ernment into the treasury of the state, for the improv of the roads. This sum, however, being distributed th out the state,—each county being entitled to its proport has been heretofore productive of but little permane vantage. Several turnpike companies have been inco ted, but only one turnpike road has been completed, extends from the mouth of Ashtabula creek, on Lake to Warren, in Trumbull county. Another is constr between Cleaveland and Wooster, running through M and another from Cleaveland, through Ravenna and Lisbon, to the Ohio river. The great national road, is intended to pass through Ohio, Indiana, and Illin Missouri, has been surveyed as far westward as Indian

Thirty miles of the distance, beginning at Wheeling, are already completed, and twenty-eight more under contract. During summer and autumn, the roads are good: in winter, tolerable: in early spring, from the flat and argillaceous character of the surface of the state, nearly impassable.

EDUCATION.

One thirty-sixth part of the lands owned, or which might be thereafter purchased from the Indians, by the general government, within the limits of Ohio, were granted by Congress, in the year 1803, for the use of common schools, besides three townships, (equal to 69,000 acres) for the use of the Miami* and Ohio Universities,—the former at Oxford, the latter at Athens. In addition to these two Universities, there are four Colleges: the Western Reserve College, at Hudson; Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, near Mount Vernon; the Cincinnati College, and the Medical College of Ohio, of which a part only are in operation. There are about twelve incorporated Academies. By a recent law of the state, establishing a general system of common schools, one twentieth of one per cent., or half a mill on each dollar of the grand levy of taxable property throughout the state, is to be annually assessed and collected for their support.

CANALS.

It is several years since a canal communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio, was first projected.† What was then, however, considered merely

---

* This Institution, possessing a productive endowment, and being under the care of an intelligent board of trustees, seems now to be firmly established, and promises to become an ornament to the state. The President is the Rev. R. A. Bishop. During 1826, the institution contained in all the different classes one hundred and twelve students. The Commencement for conferring Degrees, is held in September of each year. The village of Oxford is healthy, and the expenses of boarding and tuition, as low as at any college in the United States.

†In the Picture of Cincinnati, published in 1815 by Professor Drake, the several routes afterwards surveyed by authority of the legislature, and the particular course of the Miami Canal between this place and Hamilton, are marked out with prophetic accuracy and singular intelligence. The late Mr. William Steele, in the years 1819 and '20, with his characteristic enterprize, laboured to call public attention to this subject. He caused some surveys to be made at his own expense, visited the New York Canals, and upon his return published a pamphlet upon the subject of Canals in Ohio.

speculative, is now auspiciously commenced, and in
progress towards accomplishment.

This subject was first *officially* noticed by Gov. Brown,
who recommended it to legislative attention in the year
1819. This recommendation he continued, with zealous
perseverance, during the successive years of his continuance
in office. It was first acted upon by the legislature in Jan
uary, 1822. At that time, Mr. M. T. Williams, from th
"committee to whom was referred so much of the Gover
or's message as relates to canals," made an able and inte
esting Report, representing their great utility to the sta
and its capacity to make them. Immediately after, a l
was passed, appropriating six thousand dollars to meet
expenses of surveys, and a Board of Commissioners was
pointed to examine into the practicability of the project,
timate the cost, and suggest the means of accomplishing
This Board employed Engineers to survey routes, connec
the Lake by the vallies of the Maumee, Sandusky, Bl
Cuyahoga, and Grand rivers, with the Ohio by those o
Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, and Mahoning. In the cours
the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, these surveys and estim
were made, under the direction of the Commissioners
their respective results communicated to the Legislatu
several interesting and detailed Reports. In Febr
1825, the Legislature, with a full knowledge of the ex
tures required, and the benefits anticipated, adopted v
now denominated the Canal Policy. They, at tha
authorized the construction of two distinct works, th
and Miami Canals.

OHIO CANAL.

This was located on the Scioto and Muskingum ro
northern termination was subsequently fixed by th
missioners to be at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. T
was commenced in July, 1825, and is now in succes
gress. Its dimensions are the same with those of
Canal of New-York, excepting the bottom, which
broad. Its length, including feeders, is about 320
this distance, there are 1185 feet of Lockage,* a
ervoir, several aqueducts, and numerous smaller

*The Lockage on the Ohio Canal is nearly double w
the Grand Canal of New-York.

sential to the convenience and utility of so extended a chain of artificial navigation. In its course from the Lake to the river, it traverses the central, and in many respects, the most productive parts of the state. Commencing at the beautiful village of Cleaveland, it keeps the valley of the Cuyahoga to Portage, which gives its name to the Summit Level between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas; here it passes over to the latter stream, and descends with it by the villages of Kendall, Dover, and Coshocton, to the mouth of Wakatomaka Creek, where it leaves Zanesville a few miles to the south, and passing the high lands into Licking river, ascends that stream to the summit level; from this point it enters the Scioto valley by Walnut Creek, and passing Circleville, Chillicothe and Piketon, joins the Ohio at or near Portsmouth. A navigable feeder of 10 miles in length connects Columbus with the main Canal. In addition to this, a company has been incorporated and the stock taken, to connect Lancaster with it by a Lateral Cut. Improvements of the same nature will, doubtless, be made in relation to many other places, when a little more experience has placed the utility of these works beyond the cavils of scepticism. It will be seen from the locality of this work, that besides the flourishing districts bordering on the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas, the whole of the immense and fertile country watered by the Scioto and its tributaries, is, in a measure, dependent on this canal for its connection with the markets of the North and the South. It is from the products of this rich valley, that most deductions have been drawn with regard to the usefulness of the work. It abounds in all those staple commodities, from which a large portion of the western country derives the means of easy subsistence, and substantial wealth.

The actual progress of the Ohio Canal may be seen from the following statement:

Contracts have been made,

From Portage to Lake Erie—	37	miles—	to be finished in	June,	1827.
" " south to Massillon,	26½	"	" " "	1st July,	1827.
On Licking Summit,	10½	"	" " "	1st June,	1827.
Feeder from S. Fork of Licking	6½	"	" " "	15th Dec.	1826.
Massillon to Goshen,	35	"	" " "	1st July,	1828.
LickingSummit to the Narrows	12¼	"	" " "	" "	"
Deep Cut,	3½	"	" " "	1st Oct.	1828.
The entire distance is	131¼	miles.			

freshets by the neighboring streams, is, by embanking a pa
of one side, converted into a large lake for the uses of arti
cial navigation. Its length is between six and seven mile
and its breadth about half a mile. This Reservoir is no
completed, and also the Feeder from the South Fork
Licking, and nine-tenths of the labor on the line from Po
age to the Lake, and that on the Licking Summit. Th
work has, so far, advanced with greater rapidity, and be
less expensive, than was originally anticipated.*

On the part of the northern division put under contra
there will be, after deducting a sum deemed sufficient f
superintendence and contingencies, a saving of $100,0
from the estimates.

On the contracts made on the Middle Division, there w
be a similar saving of about $60,000.

MIAMI CANAL.

This work connects Cincinnati with the heart of the po
ulous and exuberant region bordering on the two Miamie
It commences at Dayton, near the mouth of Mad-river, a
descending the valley of the Miami, passes by the villages
Miamisburgh, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton; at t
latter place it leaves the Miami, and follows the course
Mill-creek to the upper level of Cincinnati. It is intend
to connect this level with the river Ohio, by a series of d
scending locks, and such additional works as may best ser
the purposes of commerce and manufactures.

The length of this canal, as now located, is about 67 mile
and its dimensions the same with those of the Ohio Can
The work was commenced in July, 1825, and has since a
vanced with uncommon rapidity. That part of the line no
under contract, extends from Enoch's mill-dam, above Mi
dletown, to Main street, Cincinnati, and will be ready f

* A beautiful and accurate Topographical Map of Ohio, compil
by A. Kelley, esq. is now in publication by H. Howard, of Delawa
It will exhibit particularly the course, profile, and lockage of the cana

navigation in July next. The entire distance is
miles, and includes a dam over the Miami, a dra
the pond at the head of Mill-creek, 5 aqueducts,
20 stone culverts, and some heavy embankments.
distance, 31 miles, together with most of the maso
completed, and the remainder in a state of rapid
sion. The rest of the line, between Middletown an
ton, will be put under contract next spring, and co
in the year 1828. Amount of lockage, 300 feet.

The estimated cost of the whole line is $616,83
country bordering on the Miami Canal is eminentl
guished for the abundance of its natural productions,
rapid advances of its population. It includes the co
Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery,
Clark, Champaign, Dark and Miami. It is in these
that the immense quantities of flour, pork, whiskey,
nually exported from Cincinnati, are produced. Th
tiguity to the canal is such, that most of their produc
of necessity, be conveyed upon it. They are now tr
ed in wagons—a mode of conveyance ever attend
comparative loss and difficulty, in a country where
so abundant and various in its natural gifts, is, howe
favorable to the construction of good roads, than to
canals.

Besides the ordinary benefits of canal communicatio
is anticipated from the *water power* gained in the
from the upper plain of Cincinnati to the level of th
The quantity of water which may safely be admitte
dition to what is required for the uses of navigation,
creating too strong a current,* is estimated by engi
3000 cubic feet per minute. In descending to hig
mark (about 50 feet,) this will be sufficient to turn
of mill-stones. Additional water power, equivalent
one-third of this in value, may be obtained between h
low water marks. At the locks near Reading, and a
places between that and Dayton, water sufficient for
sive hydraulic works may be furnished. Of the accu
these estimates there is no reason to doubt; they wer

*The discharge of 3000 cubic feet of water from a chann
dimensions of the Miami Canal, will create a current of al
yards an hour, in addition to the ordinary current of the can
will be too small an obstacle to the passage of the boats, to cre
serious obstruction.

by persons skilled in their profession, from minute examination of the obstacles to be encountered, and the means of overcoming them.

In estimating the revenue to be derived from the Miami Canal, it may be observed, that the quantity of produce raised within such a distance as renders it a convenient means of transportation, is *greater* than it was originally supposed; and that this quantity is continually increasing with the growth and improvement of the country.

The value of water rents is also much greater than it was originally estimated by the Commissioners.*

The practicability of extending the Miami Canal to the rapids of the Maumee, has been ascertained by experienced engineers,† and the line actually located. When the completion of the works already undertaken shall have increased the public confidence and resources, this northern section of the Miami Canal will doubtless be commenced. An active and numerous population is rapidly spreading over that quarter of the state through which it will pass, and substituting the energies of civilization, for the dulness of the forest. The length of the entire line from Cincinnati to the rapids of the Maumee, including the feeders, is 290 miles, and the estimated cost $2,929,000.

The funds for the prosecution of these improvements have heretofore been obtained without difficulty, and none is now anticipated. In the year 1825, the sum of $400,000 was borrowed at less than 6 per cent. per annum. In 1826, $1,000,000 was obtained on terms nearly as favorable. The existing laws authorize a loan of $1,200,000 for each of the years 1827 and 1828, which, with those already made, will amount to $3,800,000; a sum exceeding the entire estimated cost of both canals. In regard to the time required for the completion of these works, it appears from what has already been stated, that the Miami canal will be completed in 1828. Thirty-one miles being already finished, and thirteen more

Water power sufficient to carry a pair of mill-stones was estimated by the Commissioners to be worth $250 per annum; *steam* power adequate to the same object, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, will cost more than $500 per annum.

†A part of these examinations were made by Mr. Geddes; the remainder by Mr. Samuel Forrer, of this city, who made the location of the line, and is now the superintending engineer on the Miami Canal. His practical skill, and active usefulness, cannot be too highly appreciated.

under contract, to be completed on the first day of July next.

More than two-fifths of the entire line of the Ohio canal are now under contract, and if no uncommon obstacles intervene, the whole will be completed in the summer of 1830, or five years from the day on which the ground was first broken.

POPULATION.

The people of Ohio are industrious, temperate, intelligent and enterprising. In 1790 the population amounted only to 3,000; in 1800, to 42,156; in 1810, to 230,760, and in 1820 to 581,434. At this time, (December, 1826,) it may safely be estimated, in round numbers, at 800,000. From the census of 1820 it appears that there were 24,642 more males than females; the number of white males over 18 was 130,466; the number of persons engaged in agriculture was 141,000, in manufactures, 19,000, and in commercial pursuits 1,500; the black population was 4,723. This increase in a single state, from 42,156 to 800,000, in 26 years, is perhaps without a parallel in the history of this or any other country.

MILITIA.

From the returns made to the Adjutant General's office, for the year 1826, it appears that the militia of Ohio amounts to 110,176.

CAPITAL.

Columbus, the seat of government, is pleasantly situated near the centre of the state, on the east side of the Scioto, just below the mouth of Whetstone river, and about 45 miles north of Chillicothe. It contains 200 houses, and about 1400 inhabitants. Its public edifices consist of a State House, with adjoining buildings for public offices; a Court House for the federal courts of the Ohio district, and a Penitentiary. The first commitment to this establishment took place in 1815, since which time there have been imprisoned in it 584 convicts. Of this number 225 have been pardoned—25 have died—a few escaped, and about 130 have served out their term of commitment; 15 have been committed a second time! They are engaged in different mechanical occupations of the ruder kind, but the products of their labour do not support the establishment, and some alteration of the system is obviously necessary.

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PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The chief towns are Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Za Steubenville, Marietta, Dayton, Columbus, Athens, ter, Lebanon, Cleaveland, St. Clairsville, Springfi Urbanna.

RELIGION.

The denominations of christians are, Presbyterian odists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends, Roman C Covenanters, Seceders, Swedenborgians, Lutherans, &c. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists most numerous. The Episcopalians are not nume extensively scattered over the state, which has recen erected into a Diocess.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The state is divided into 73 counties, which, ur present apportionment, send 72 representatives, anc ators to the legislature. These counties are combi fourteen districts, from each of which there is e member of congress—and again into nine, each c constitutes a judicial circuit of the courts of Commo Each county is subdivided into a number of town which trustees, overseers of the poor, with other l cers, are annually elected.

GOVERNMENT.

The General Assembly of Ohio consists of a Se House of Representatives. The senators are chose years, and must never exceed one-half, nor be less t third, of the number of representatives. The rep tives are chosen annually, and in number must not ex nor fall short of 36.

The Governor, who performs the executive fun chosen biennially. His powers are limited, havin upon legislative acts, and does not nominate candidat senate, but appoints to office when vacancies occu the recess of the legislature. His salary is 1000 do annum. In Ohio there is an unrestricted and univer tive franchise.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, c of four judges, and in the courts of Common Pleas, c of nine presiding, and [illegible] associate judges, and in ju

the peace. The judges of the two former courts are elected by a joint ballot of the legislature, and hold their offices for seven years; justices of the peace are elected by the people, and for the term of three years. Their number is regulated by the courts of Common Pleas. The judges of the Supreme Court receive 1200 dollars each per annum; the president judges of the Common Pleas 1000 dollars each.

REVENUE, AND AGGREGATE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

For the purpose of carrying into operation the ad valorem system of taxation, a general assessment of all the taxable property of the state was made in 1825, which gives, as corrected by the board of equalization, the following results:—Land liable to taxation, 15,143,309 acres, valued at 37,714,225 dollars. Houses of more than $200 value, 1,549,889. Town property, $7,321,034. Horses, (138,074 in number,) $5,517,810. Cattle, (274,698) $2,201,093. Mercantile capital, $5,202,400. Carriages, $20,885. Total valuation of taxable property, $59,527,336. This valuation includes no other improvements on the land than dwelling houses of more than 200 dollars value. Manufacturing establishments are exempted from taxation.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The principal manufactures are flour, distilled spirits, woollen and cotton goods, paper, copperas, linseed and castor oils,* salt, castings, iron, steam engines, and a great variety of articles in wood, and the metals adapted to agriculture and the comforts of domestic life. The principal exports are flour, pork, lard, butter, cheese, poultry, tobacco, spirits, corn, oats, linseed oil, beeswax, feathers, ginseng, horses, neat-cattle, and hogs.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By the treaty of 1763, the French possessions between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi passed to Great Britain, and by the treaty of peace in 1783, between that power and

*Castor, Peppermint, and Wormseed Oils, have been manufactured to a considerable extent in different parts of the state. The soil is found to be congenial to the growth of the plants from which they are produced. During this year one individual has manufactured and exported from this state fifteen hundred pounds of excellent peppermint oil.

our own government, the sovereignty of the North Western Territory was vested in the government of the United States. In 1787 the first settlement was made within the limits of the state of Ohio, and in this year congress began to exercise its jurisdiction over the North Western Territory, by the establishment of a provincial government, consisting of a governor, secretary, and three judges, in whom were united executive, judicial, and a partial legislative power. These officers administered the government until 1799, at which period the North Western territory entered into the second gradation of territorial government, and became entitled to a legislative body, composed of representatives chosen by the people, and a council appointed by congress, from nominations made by the house of representatives. The country composing the state of Ohio was soon afterwards separated from the North Western Territory, and formed into a distinct jurisdiction. In 1802 congress authorized the people to form a constitution and a state government, under which law our present constitution was adopted, and in 1803 Ohio was admitted into the union, and became a sovereign state.

PROGRESSIVE AND FUTURE DEVELOPEMENTS.

The progress of Ohio in wealth and numbers, since her admission as a member of the confederacy, has been altogether unprecedented. Less than a quarter of a century ago, the boundaries which now include the *fourth* state in the union, marked the limits of an infant, remote territory, with a scattered population on its bosom of but 40,000 adventurers. Her moral powers have advanced in a corresponding ratio with her physical resources. As a state, her course of policy has been uniformly wise and consistent; equally calculated for the promotion of her own substantial advancement, and the glory of the nation. Her citizens, justly perceiving the true interests of the state, with a degree of enterprize, only surpassed by its great exemplar, New York, have successfully embarked in a system of internal improvements, which, for boldness, utility, and magnificence, would do honour to any age or nation.

With a climate highly salubrious; an extent of territory including 25,000,000 of acres of fertile land, abounding in iron, salt, coal, and gypsum; with 1700 miles of navigable *water communication*; with Lake Erie washing its northern, *and the Ohio river* its southern boundaries, and these con-

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nected at different points by permanent canals; with th great national turnpike road passing from its eastern to i western limits; with the means of transporting by water he varied productions, both to the great northern and souther emporiums; secured from the enervating influence slavery; possessing free and firm moral and political institu tions; with a present population of near a million of enligh ened, virtuous, and enterprizing citizens, the state of Ohio destined, at no distant day, to attain a degree of power an prosperity, surpassing the sober calculations of reason, an giving her a permanent rank in the American Confederacy

CHAPTER II.

OHIO RIVER.

The Ohio, which is formed by the union of the Monong hela and Alleghany rivers at Pittsburgh, is 959 miles i length. In its passage to the Mississippi it touches the state of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ill nois. It contains about one hundred islands. Its curren when very low, does not exceed two miles per hour; whe at a mean height it may be estimated at three miles. I mean width at Cincinnati is about 530 yards. The extrem range from high to low water mark, at the same place, is 5 feet. Low water mark on the Ohio, at the mouth of Mah ning or Big Beaver, is 127 feet above Lake Erie, or 692 fe above tide water at Albany. At the mouth of the Scioto the Ohio river at low water mark is 101 feet *below* Lak Erie, or 464 feet above tide water; at Cincinnati, at lo water mark, the Ohio is 133 feet below Lake Erie, or 43 feet above tide water at Albany. The descent from th mouth of Mahoning to the mouth of the Scioto, in the Ohi river, a distance of 322 miles, has an *average* of 0.71 of foot per mile. From the mouth of the Scioto to Cincin nati, a distance of 105 miles, the average is 0.30 of a foo per mile; and deducting the falls at Louisville (25.86 feet *from Cincinnati* to the Balize, at the mouth of the Missis sippi, *a distance of* 1562 miles, there is an average descen

of 0.259 of a foot per mile. If the tide water at Albany be on a level with the tide water of the Gulf of Mexico, the entire descent from the mouth of the Mahoning river, to the mouth of the Mississippi, is 692 feet, and from Cincinnati to the same point, 432 feet.

The Ohio meanders in a south-west direction, and empties into the Mississippi 3° 26' south of Pittsburgh. The navigation of this beautiful stream is generally suspended for six or eight weeks of each winter by the ice. Its only considerable *falls* are at Louisville.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county, of which Cincinnati is the seat of justice, lies in the south-west corner of the Miami country. It contains about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres of land It is divided into thirteen townships; and, in addition to Cincinnati, contains the villages of Columbia, Montgomery, Reading, New-Town, Sharon, Carthage, Springfield, Miami-Town, Cleves, and Harrison. Some parts of the county are hilly, and the soil second rate,—others level, and very fertile. In 1820, its population was 31,764. If the existing population of that portion of the county, not included in Cincinnati, bears the same relation to the population of the city, that the marriages of the former, for the last year, do to those of the latter; or if the *ratio* of increase in the former has been but *half* that of the city, the present number of inhabitants in the county of Hamilton may be safely estimated at 44,000.

The value of taxable property in this county, as assessed under the *ad valorem* system, in 1825, amounts to $6,848,433; being something more than one-eighth of the entire valuation of the state, while the population of the county composes not more than one-eighteenth part of the number of inhabitants in Ohio.

CHAPTER III.

CINCINNATI.

SITUATION AND ASPECT.

The valley on which the city of Cincinnati, and the v
lages of Newport and Covington are built, is perhaps t
most extensive and beautiful bordering on the Ohio rive
The circumference of this plain is about 12 miles; and t
hills, by which it is environed, intersect each other in such
manner as to form an imperfect square; through the nort
east and south-west angles of which the Ohio river ente
and passes out.* The northern half of the valley is bound
on the west by Mill-creek; on the north by the river hil
east by Deer-creek; and south by the Ohio. The southe
half is bisected by Licking river, which, uniting its wat
with those of the Ohio at right angles, separates the villag
of Newport and Covington, leaving the former on the ea
and the latter on the west side of its channel. "The area
that part of the valley on which Cincinnati stands, may
estimated at four square miles. It is unequally elevate
and the upper and lower tables have received the names
hill and bottom. The latter, gradually widening, stretch
westwardly from the mouth of Deer-creek, where it is l
200 feet broad, to the interval lands of Mill-creek. Its m
dium breadth is about 800 feet. The hill rises about
feet above the bottom. The ascent, which is at first ste
soon becomes gradual, and continues for the distance
nearly 1000 feet, when the surface gently declines to the ba
of the neighbouring highlands."†

The hills which surround this extensive valley, present
the eye of the beholder one continued ridge, irregularly e
vated, and of diversified configurations. They exhibit,
der no circumstances, an aspect of grandeur; but are alw
beautiful and picturesque. Their average elevation abo
the plain, is about three hundred feet: and, instead of t
bold and rocky declivities, which characterize the *freest*
regions of the Ohio, they present gentle and varying slop
which are mostly covered with native forest trees. T

*Dr. Drake's Picture of Cincinnati. †Ibid.

aspect of the valley from the surrounding hills is high beautiful. It is various in its character, as it is seen different seasons and from different points.* In approac ing Cincinnati by water whether ascending or descen ing the river, the view is neither extensive nor co manding.

Cincinnati is in latitude 39°, 6′, 30″ north, and in lon tude 7°, 24′ 45″ west from Washington City. Followi the meanderings of the stream, it is distant from the un of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers 455 miles; a from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 504 mil Over land, it is distant from the capital of the state 110; fr Sandusky City, 200; from Indianopolis, (the capital of diana) 120; from Frankfort, (the capital of Kentucky) 8 from Natchez, 680; from Nashville, 270; from New-O leans, 860; from St. Louis, 550; from Pittsburgh, 300; fr Louisville, 105; from Baltimore, 518; from Philadelph 617; and from New York, by the way of Lake Erie and t Erie Canal, 850; from Washington City, 500. The upp plain of Cincinnati is 540 feet above tide water at Alba and 25 feet below the level of Lake Erie. Low water ma on the Ohio, at this city, is 432 feet above tide water at Al ny, or 133 feet below Lake Erie.

PROPRIETORS.

Cincinnati stands upon section 18, and fractional sectio 17 and 12, in the fourth township, and first fractional rang The original patentee, John Cleves Symmes, sold a part his interest in this ground, to Mathias Denman, who tra ferred an undivided two-thirds of his interest to Robe Patterson and John Filson. Upon Filson's death his p reverted to Denman, who subsequently sold it to Isra

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* One of the views most worthy, perhaps, of attention, may had at an early hour on one of the foggy mornings of August, or S tember. A spectator, under such circumstances, placed upon one these hills, will find himself elevated quite above the dense vapo of the river: he will behold the sun rising free from all obscuri while the plain below him is lost in one unbroken sheet of fog, p senting the appearance of an unruffled lake. As soon, however, the rays of the sun fall less obliquely upon this expanse of vapo it becomes rarefied, and assuming the appearance of fleecy clou passes away to rarer regions, gradually disclosing the city, the riv the villages, the numerous steam-boats, and all the countless obje of the valley.

Ludlow. In January, 1789, this gentleman survey
part lying between Broadway and Western Row
purchasers of lots received their deeds directly fr
Symmes. In 1790, lots on the fractional section
were laid out by the patentee; and on the 2d of
1808, the reservation around Fort Washington, was
lots, under the direction of the Secretary of the Tre

PLAN.

There are seven streets, 66 feet wide, 396 feet ap
running from the river north, 16° west, between B
and Western Row. The cross streets, which are
same width, intersect these at right angles, and lie t
distance asunder, except Water and Front, and Sec
Third streets. Each square was originally divi
eight lots, 99 by 198 feet, except those lying betw
streets last enumerated. The streets in that part
city east of Broadway, which intersect the river, ru
44° west, are but 60 feet in width, and lie at the sa
tance from each other as those in the part of the to
laid out; but the cross streets which run parallel to t
are something nearer each other. The donations
proprietors are a fraction of a square designed for a
common, south of Front street, and between Main and
way; and an entire square on the west side of Main, b
Fourth and Fifth streets, one half of which was conv
the First Presbyterian Church, and the other to the
Commissioners.

MATERIALS FOR BUILDING.

Materials for building, in Cincinnati, are cheap, ab
and of a good quality. The clay on that part of the
bordering upon Mill-creek makes excellent brick: the
Licking and the Ohio rivers, and the surrounding hills,
inexhaustible quantities of the common limestone: s
ry marble can be brought by water from the cliffs
Kentucky river; and fine gray freestone from near th
tion of the Big Sandy and Scioto rivers with the Ohio
silicious limestone pebbles which abound in the
grounds produce fine white lime. Large quantities
boards, shingles, laths, and logs, are annually furnished
Alleghany mountains and boated down the Ohio. The
bouring uplands afford oak, ash, poplar, walnut, and
trees, which are brought by land and water to the city
in the form of squared logs, boards, joice, or scantlin

Stone, - -	0	0	10	8	18
Brick, - -	17	142	741	36	936
Frame, - -	0	4	931	606	1541
Total,	17	146	1682	650	2495

Buildings erected in 1826.

Brick, - - -	128
Frame, - - -	52
Total,	180

In the above enumeration of the buildings of t kitchens, smoke-houses and stables are excluded.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSE.

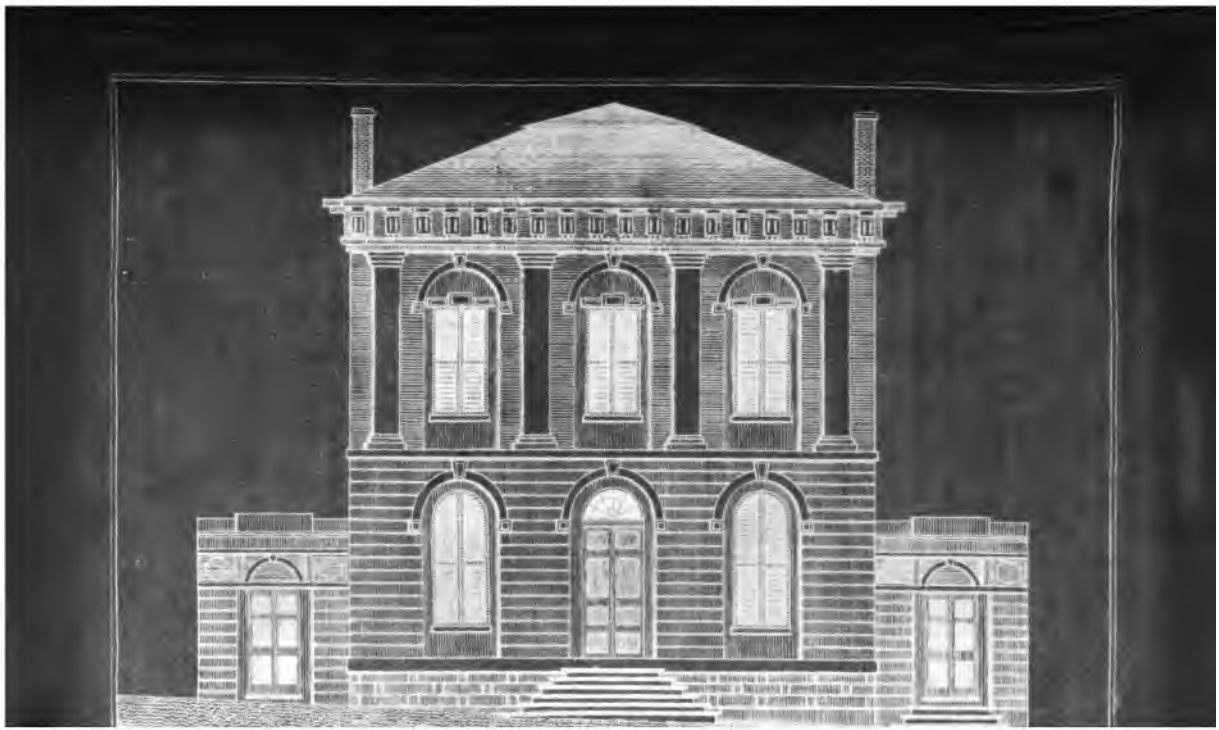
The Court House stands in the north eastern par city. It is 56 by 60 feet, and measures to the to dome 120 feet. It has a spacious court, several jur and contains offices, for the clerk, recorder, sheriff commissioners, and auditor. It presents neither in i nal economy, nor external architecture, a model o nience or elegance. Its remoteness from the centr city is justly a cause of complaint.

JAIL.

The Jail is in the vicinity of the Court House. brick building, containing about fourteen rooms, and tached to it a yard for the use of the prisoners, enc a high brick wall.

MARKET HOUSES.

There are in this city, three large Market House Lower Market House is situated in the *bottom*, and nearly from Sycamore to Broadway. It is 300 feet in and supported by three rows of brick pillars. Mark Wednesdays and Saturdays.



e Market House on Fifth street, is between Main and
nt. It is 200 feet in length, and has two rows of brick
s. Market days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
e Western Market House is on Sixth street, between
and Western Row. It is about 150 feet in length, and
vo rows of brick pillars. Market days, Mondays and
sdays.

U. S. BANKING HOUSE.

e Banking House of the Branch Bank in this city, an
ving of which is here presented, stands on the east side
ain, between Third and Fourth streets. The front is
of *freestone*, and is forty feet exclusive of the wings,
are of the same materials and 10 feet each in width.
remainder of the building is of brick. It is two stories
ight, and ornamented with a handsome cornice. The
of the building presents one of the chastest specimens
chitecture within the city.

MEDICAL COLLEGE EDIFICE.

e edifice for the Medical College of Ohio, a view of
is given in this work, is situated on Sixth street,
een Vine and Race. It is 54 by 36 feet, and two sto-
n height, besides the basement. When finished it will
vided into thirteen rooms, the two largest of which are
ned for the public lectures, and are calculated to hold
upils each. The seats in these two are arranged in the
of a semi-decagon, and rise in such a manner as to afford
inct view from the most distant parts of the rooms.—
anatomical lecture room is well lighted by windows in
ides, and by a large octagonal sky-light. The other
s will be appropriated for the use of the Medical Soci-
the general meetings of the class, the private anatom-
ursuits of the professors and students, and the janitor.
building will be finished in the course of the ensuing
ner.

HOSPITAL.

e edifice of the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asy-
f Ohio, is a large brick building, three stories besides
asement in height; 53 feet in front by 43 in depth.—
ving is two stories in height, and is 28 by 44 feet.
building contains 13 rooms, and 34 lunatic cells. It
s upon a lot in the north west part of the city, contain-
ur acres, which belongs to the establishment

feet above low water mark, and about 30 feet above the upper plain of the city. Two lines of wooden pipes conduct the water from this reservoir into the city, and from these, smaller pipes, amounting to about 40,000 feet, are laid along the principal streets, supplying at this time about 500 families, besides many manufacturing establishments. A new and enlarged reservoir has just been commenced, capable of containing upwards of 300,000 gallons, and during the ensuing summer iron pipes, of 8 and 10 inches in diameter, will be laid from the engine house, which stands just above Deer-creek bridge, to the reservoir, and from thence into the city. The distributing pipes will be extended as fast as they are needed.

In 1817, the Town Council granted, by ordinance, to the "Cincinnati Manufacturing Company," the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with water, for the term of 99 years, upon the condition of their paying annually to the corporation the sum of 100 dollars, and furnishing in all cases of fire, the necessary supplies of water. To accomplish this, they were bound to place a fire plug at each block along which the water should be introduced; and to fill all such cisterns or reservoirs, free of expense, as might be constructed in future by the corporation; the water from which to be used only in cases of fire. The Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, in 1820, transferred to Samuel W. Davies this privilege,—he refunding to the company its expenses incurred in the commencement of the work. On the first day of July, of the same year, the water was introduced on the upper and lower plains of the city, as required by the ordinance. Subsequent to this, the proprietor made repeated, but fruitless efforts to engage the citizens in the undertaking; and with scarcely a hope of being enabled to complete the necessary works, he offered the whole establishment to the Council at a price stated to be below the actual cost. The proposition was submitted to the voters of the city, who decided against the purchase of a privilege, which ought never have been granted away, and which sound policy required should be regained by the corporation at the earliest opportunity. As a last resort, the proprietor obtained, during the winter of 1825–6, an act incorporating the "Cincinnati Water Company." Stock was immediately taken by a few individuals of the city, to an extent sufficient to make all the improvements and additions necessary for

completing the establishment. It is to be regretted, that the corporation should have bartered away, for a small annuity, a privilege, which, if properly managed, would in time have almost exempted the city from taxation: and that such an exclusive grant should have been made, without any restrictions, as to the charges thereafter to be imposed by the company, for the use of the water. is perhaps not less surprising than that the citizens should have decided against the purchase of the works, when recently offered.

PRESERVATION FROM FIRE.

There are in the city four Fire Engines, each having a company of 25 men, under the command of a Captain: one Hose Company of 25 members, and having under their charge about 1800 feet of substantial Hose: one Hook and Ladder Company of 30 men, properly equipped with hooks, ladders, and ropes: a company for the preservation of the Fire Buckets, and a Protection Society composed of about 50 members. There are a Chief, and one assistant Engineer; 16 Fire Wardens, and about 150 Firemen, who keep their Engines in excellent order, and in cases of fire are prompt, active and persevering.

The City Council have recently erected, in different parts of the city, five substantial brick cisterns, each of sufficient capacity to contain upwards of 5,000 gallons of water.— These are kept constantly filled, and being connected with the pipes which conduct the water along the streets, may, in cases of fire, be replenished as fast as the water is drawn from them by the Engines. These cisterns affording, particularly in the season when fires are most frequent, the chief and only certain supplies of water, should speedily be increased to treble their present number.

FUEL.

Wood is the chief article of fuel; which is boated down the Ohio and Licking rivers, or brought in wagons from the adjacent country. Coal, from the mines above, is brought to the city in considerable quantities, but is not yet extensively used, except in the manufacturing establishments.

MARKETS.

Cincinnati has six market days in each week. On four of these, the market houses exhibit in great abundance, beef, veal, pork, and mutton of an excellent quality: fine turkeys,

geese, chickens, ducks, and quails: pike, perch, eels, cat, and sword fish; to which may be added the soft-shelled turtle. Vension and bear meat are not unfrequently offered. The vegetable market is extensive and excellent, abounding in all the roots and herbs common to the middle states,—embracing the different varieties of the potatoe, cabbage, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, radishes, cellery, onions, cucumbers, pumpkins, egg plants, &c. &c. Among the domestic fruits, may be enumerated fine flavoured apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, black-berries, cranberries, crab apples, pawpaws, fall, winter, and fox grapes, mulberries, and the nuts of the hickory, walnut, hazel, and chesnut trees: melons of the various kinds, and finely flavoured, are both cheap and abundant. By our steam-boats, we are supplied with oranges, figs, pine-apples, and other fruits of the south: also, raisins, almonds, prunes, dried currants, filberts, &c. &c. From November until April, oysters may be had, imported in kegs and canisters, hermetically closed. They are occasionally brought from New-Orleans in the shell. Salted salmon, mackerel, shad, codfish, and herrings are common.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

This Society was established in this city in 1791, and incorporated in 1807. The pastor is the Rev'd. Joshua L. Wilson. The Church belonging to this Society is situated on the West side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. It is a brick building, 68 by 85 feet, and has two cupolas, one at each corner of the front. In the rear it has an octagonal projection for a vestry. The basements of the turrets contain the stair cases. It has 112 pews, 5 aisles, a large gallery, and a bell. The plan of the building is not however in good taste.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

The Second Presbyterian Society, was organized in 1817. The Rev'd. David Root is pastor. Its place of worship is a frame building on the east side of Walnut, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

This Church is under the care of the Rev'd. Samuel Johnson, and was formed in the year 1817. Their place of worship is a convenient brick building, 40 by 55 feet, two stories in height, neatly finished, and situated on Sixth street, between Walnut and Vine.

METHODIST SOCIETY.

The Methodist Society was established in 1804 and incorporated in 1811. They occupy two churches; one a capacious stone building with brick wings, situated on Fifth street, between Sycamore and Broadway. The other a brick building, two stories in height, standing at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets.

ENON BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The Enon Baptist Church was formed in 1820. The Rev'd. James Challen is pastor. Their place of worship is a brick building on Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets, capable of seating about 700 persons. The congregation consists of about 250 members.

NEW JERUSALEM SOCIETY.

The New Jerusalem Church was organized in 1811. It is under the care of Rev. A. Hurdus. Its place of worship is on Centre, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This Society was incorporated in 1817, and is under the care of the Rev'd. William Burke. Its place of Worship is a frame building on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The Society of Friends was formed in 1813. Their Meeting House stands near the western part of the city, between *Fourth* and Fifth streets.

GERMAN LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This Church was instituted in 1814, and is at present under the care of the Rev'd. L. H. Myer. Its place of worship is a neat brick building on Third, between Broadway and Ludlow streets.

FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY.

This Church was constituted in December 1813. Its place of worship is on the corner of Vine and Sixth streets.

AFRICAN CHURCH.

This Society holds its meetings in a frame building, erected for the purpose, standing east of Broadway and north of Sixth street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

This Society was organized in this city in 1818. In 1823 the Rev'd. Doctor Fenwick was appointed Catholic Bishop of Cincinnati, and in the course of a few months afterwards a frame church was erected on Sycamore, above Sixth street. In 1826 an additional building of brick was added. The stated number of the Clergy is a Bishop and four Priests. It is in the contemplation of this Society to establish, within a short period, a Theological Seminary, and a College for the education of youth. Several intelligent ladies belonging to the religious order of the Poor Clares have recently arrived from Europe, and connected themselves with this congregation. Their object, in part, is to keep free schools for the instruction of poor children. They have already opened one with a class of 60 pupils. Arrangements are making by the Society to procure suitable buildings for the accommodation of these sisters, when they will be prepared to receive young ladies as boarders, and instruct them in all the higher branches of education.

The Cathedral belonging to this congregation is a neat specimen of Gothic architecture, the plan of which, with some slight alterations, was furnished by Mr. Michael Scott of this city. The building is 110 feet in length; 50 in breadth: 30 from the base to the cornice: and has five handsome windows in each side, 15 feet in height. There are 88 pews on the first floor. The gallery is large and has the orchestra in the centre, which is shortly to receive a splendid organ. The

Altar is arranged in good taste, and ornamented with a large and beautiful painting by Verschoot, representing the investiture of a *religious*. There are several other valuable paintings hung around the walls. The interior of the church is handsomely finished, and presents a spacious and elegant room, capable of seating about 800 persons.

The edifice for the literary College is to correspond in its exterior with the Cathedral, and be connected with it in the rear by the frame church originally occupied by the Society: the whole will then form three sides of a square and when properly ornamented with a steeple, will present a magnificent appearance.

JEWISH CONGREGATION.

This Society was established in this city in 1822. It has a number of members, and is increasing. A frame building west of Main street, and between Third and Fourth, is at present used by the Society as a Synagogue.

UNIVERSALISTS.

A society of Universalians is about to be organized in this city. It is in contemplation by the members to build a church in the course of the year 1827.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Society was organized a short time since, and is under the care of the Rev'd. C. B. McKee It has yet no place of public worship, but the Society has it in contemplation to erect one during the ensuing summer.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

This Society, whose object is the resuscitation of drowned persons, consists of about 300 members, and was formed in 1819. It has procured a fine set of apparatus, consisting of three boats, with four sets of drags for each; a moveable bed, with a stove for heating it, and a pair of bellows, with different sized nozles. The apparatus is deposited in houses at suitable places on the river bank. The officers are a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors.

The Miami Bible Society was formed in 1814, for the purposes of distributing Bibles among the poor.

The Female Auxiliary Bible Society was formed in *1816.*

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THE MIAMI BIBLE SOCIETY was formed in 1814, for
purposes of distributing Bibles among the poor.

THE FEMALE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY was forme
1816.

EMALE ASSOCIATION, for the benefi
uted in 1817.

ESTERN NAVIGATION BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY
ed in 1818.

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY was established in

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ciety, with the above title, has recently been forme
city. It is intended to be Auxiliary to the American
ization Society; but its funds are to be appropriated
e expenses of forwarding to Africa the free blacks of
innati, who may be found willing to be sent to that
ntry. The number of members is already about one
dred.

MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

CINCINNATI ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 2, was instituted
1817. William Greene, High Priest.

THE N. C. HARMONY LODGE, No. 2, was instituted in this
ity in 1791. Arva Wilson, W. Master.

THE MIAMI LODGE, No. 46, was formed in 1818. Wil
liam Greene, W. Master.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 81, was formed in 1825. William
Rossell Foster, W. Master. Morgan Neville, past Master,
LAFAYETTE, Honorary Member. General Lafayette, af-
whom this Lodge is named, and whose anticipated re
city, was one cause of its being organized a
into operation, was made a
11th of May, A.

firmary, for the common benefit of the poor confided to their care, and the diseased boatmen of Ohio, and other states of the West, who might at any time grant to her citizens, engaged in commerce, similar relief. The Trustees adopted the suggestion, and its author was made the bearer of their petition. To this, he added another from the Faculty of the Medical College, and a third from himself, proposing the addition of a Lunatic Asylum. To the honor of the state, the project completely succeeded. The General Assembly appropriated ten thousand dollars, in various kinds of depreciated bank paper; and gave, for the permanent support of the establishment, half the Auction duties of the city. The Trustees supplied an eligible site, and an edifice was erected, which for three years, has been devoted to its proper and praiseworthy objects.

A signal reduction of taxes for the support of the poor, has resulted to us, from the execution of this benevolent and comprehensive plan; the paupers of the city, when ill, have been rendered more comfortable; many citizens of Ohio, when engaged in commerce, and strangers, without pecuniary means, have enjoyed the benefits of the charity; while the unhappy victims of insanity, for whom it is the duty of society to provide, have received suitable accommodations and assistance.

THE KIDD FUND.

The late Mr. John Kidd, of this city, bequeathed, at his decease, in the year 1818, one thousand dollars per annum, forever, for the "education of poor children and youth of Cincinnati." This fund arises from the rents of a piece of ground situated at the south-west corner of Main and Front streets. By his will, the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson and the Rev. O. M. Spencer were made the Trustees, with power to transfer the same to the Trustees of any literary incorporation. Such transfer was made, in the year 1819, to the Trustees of the Cincinnati College. The first receipts from this liberal bequest, were in October, 1819; and between that period and October, 1825, the sum of $6,000 was received. During the first half of these five years, from 75 to 100 children constantly received instruction, upon the Lancasterian plan; and for the two and a half succeeding years, owing to the great reduction in the price of tuition, 375 pupils were constantly enjoying the munificence of this charity.

In 1825, an adverse claim to the fee simple of the grou
thus bequeathed by Mr. Kidd, was asserted, and the les
of the premises was enjoined from paying over the
cruing rents to the Trustees, until the final adjudication
on the title. When this will take place, and what may
its result, are uncertain. Should the decision be adve
to the title of the donor, it is much to be hoped, tha
charity, which promises such lasting and substantial be
fits, may be continued by the successful party, according
the wishes and directions of Mr. Kidd.

THE WOODWARD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Mr. William Woodward, of this city, with a libera
which entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow citizens,
recently conveyed in trust for the support of a free gramm
school, for the education of the poor children of the city
valuable tract of land, containing six acres, lying a little no
of the line of the canal, and between Broadway and M
street. So soon as the canal is completed, it is the inten
of the trustees to divide this tract into suitable building l
and to lease them, subject to a revaluation every fifteen ye
It is computed that the rents in 1828 will be sufficient to
thorize the opening of a school with at least 60 pupils.
deed of trust is made to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Cogsw
and provides for the annual election, by the voters of
city, of a third trustee. On the decease or resignation
the trustees named in the will, their successors are to be
pointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and in case the C
Court should be abolished, the same power is given perp
ally, to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of Ha
ton county. Mr. Woodward owns, in common with
county of Hamilton, another tract of land adjoining the
already described, worth about $9000. He proposes, in c
the Commissioners of the county will do so likewise, to m
a similar conveyance of this tract for the education of
poor children of the whole county. This liberal and pra
worthy proposition, should certainly be met by the Comm
sioners in a corresponding spirit. In that case permar
provision for extending the rudiments of an English edu
tion to the poor children of the city and county, will be
cured for an unlimited period, to an extent calculated
confer the most substantial benefits upon that interes
class of our population.

CHAPTER V.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

Early in 1819, Dr. Daniel Drake made to the Legislature a personal application for authority to establish a Medical School in Cincinnati. The bill submitted by him was enacted on the 19th of January, and has since been several times amended.

The institution opened in the autumn of 1820, when it had a class of 30 pupils. After two prosperous sessions, there succeeded an interregnum of two years, during which the founder of the institution was induced a second time to enter the school of Kentucky, then rapidly rising into a distinction which does honor to the Western States.

A new organization of the Ohio College was effected in 1825, and the respectable number of the present class, (82,) confirms the judgment of its projector as to the superior natural and social advantages afforded by our city for such an institution. Among these are, the facility of reaching it by water from the most distant parts: the great cheapness of living, from its being an emporium of agricultural products: its latitude being more favorable to anatomical pursuits than southern climates: its numerous and mixed population, furnishing ample means for demonstrations in anatomy and surgery: and finally, its general hospital, contributing to the same important object, and affording to professors and pupils various opportunities for studying, practically, the nature of diseases. Of this establishment the professors of the Col-

lege are, *ex-officio*, the gratuitous medical and surgical attendants, with the privilege of introducing and instructing their pupils.

In the session of 1825—6 the general assembly gave half the auction duties of the city, for four years, to the Medical College corporation, out of which an appropriate edifice, sufficient for all the professors, has been erected. The residue of the fund, as it accrues, will be at the disposal of the trustees for the benefit of the institution.

The present professors are Doctors John Moorhead, Jedediah Cobb, Josiah Whitman, and the Rev'd. Elijah Slack.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE.

This institution was chartered in the winter of 1816—19, by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio. A Faculty was shortly afterwards organized, and the Rev. Elijah Slack elected President. The government of the college is vested in a Board of Trustees, chosen annually, from among the stockholders.

The only endowment which the institution possesses arises from private munificence. A large portion of the property derived in this way, having been appropriated to the payment of debts, and the remainder being unproductive, the trustees have deemed it expedient to suspend the College exercises for the present, and to appropriate the accruing rents to the discharge of the remaining debts. They have accordingly leased the rooms in the College edifice, and from the proceeds are enabled, not only to pay the interest on the debts, but also to discharge annually several hundred dollars of the principal. The Trustees expect at no distant time to organize another Faculty, and again to open the College under more favorable auspices than attended its original commencement. In the mean time all the rooms of the edifice are occupied by schools, except the one permanently appropriated for the Lancasterian Department, the exercises of which, although recently suspended, will soon be re-opened under the superintendence of a competent Teacher.

Of the success of the Cincinnati College, there can be little doubt, whenever the Board of Trustees shall be enabled to procure a gentleman of talents, and extensive literary reputation, to preside over the institution. Until that period shall arrive it is gratifying that our citizens, who have sons to educate, can avail themselves of the advantages of the Mi

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ami University, which is located in the vicinity of our city, and is now rising into respectability.

CINCINNATI FEMALE ACADEMY.

This institution, of which John Locke, M. D. is the Principal, is located in a new and commodious brick house on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. In addition to the Principal, there are Teachers of the French language, of Music, of Penmanship, of Needle-work, and an Assistant in the preparatory department. There is also a Board of Visiters, consisting of twelve gentlemen, appointed for the purpose of examining the pupils, and superintending the interests of the Academy. The price of tuition, exclusive of Music and the French language, is from four to ten dollars a quarter. In August of each year, there is a public examination, at which Medals, and the Honorary degrees of the Academy are awarded. The vacation following the annual examination comprises four weeks. The Academy possesses a competent apparatus for illustrations in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and for teaching the simple elements of the different branches to the younger pupils.

The plan of the institution embraces an extended circle of female education. The Principal has adopted the *demonstrative* method of teaching, by which a knowledge of *things* instead of *words* alone, is imparted. The exercises in relation to *things* of *quantity*, are such that the eye measures, the hand delineates, the reason compares, and the tongue describes at the same moment. As the pupils advance, they learn to operate mentally, without diagrams, and finally to calculate in the usual way in Arithmetic and Geometry; but with a more perfect understanding of their principles. This method of instruction is on the plan of Pestalozzi; and judging from personal observations made in Doctor Locke's Academy, is admirably calculated to advance children in their elementary studies. The idea entertained by some persons that the system of Pestalozzi tends to infidelity, would seem to be unfounded: abstractly, it appears to have no immediate connexion with the doctrines of the Bible.

About four years are required to pass through the prescribed course of studies in order to obtain the Honorary degree of the Academy.

It is a fact not less remarkable than it is illustrative of the *health of Cincinnati*, that of the several hundred pupils who *have been members* of this Academy, since its establishment,

not one has died, and but few during the period of their membership, have been seriously afflicted with disease.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Boarding School under the superintendence of the Misses Bailey, is kept on Broadway, between Market and Columbia streets, and is the oldest one in the city. These ladies, who are well qualified, both by their attainments and high respectability, for the duties which they have undertaken, are now assisted in their school by Mr. F. Eckstein, who has devoted many years to the instruction of youth, and whose testimonials of merit have already been laid before the public. All the elementary, as well as higher branches of female education, including the French language, Music, Painting, and Drawing, are taught in this institution. Young ladies who may wish to board in the family of the superintendents, can be furnished with suitable accommodations.

CINCINNATI FEMALE SCHOOL.

This institution, for the instruction of young ladies exclusively, is now in operation, under the superintendence of Messrs. Albert and John W. Picket, late of New-York, who have long been advantageously known as instructers, and the authors of some elementary works. denominated the "American School Class Books." In their mode of teaching, they follow the *analytic* or *inductive* system. Their course of study embraces the ordinary branches taught in Female Academies, including the Latin, Greek, and French languages, Music, Drawing, &c. They occupy a suite of rooms in the south wing of the Cincinnati College Edifice.

The location of these gentlemen in Cincinnati, has been considered by many of our citizens, as a matter of public interest. That they will receive the patronage due to their laudable efforts in the line of their profession, there can be no doubt.

The Rev. C. B. McKEE'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY is kept on Third street, near the Post-office. The Rev. Mr. SLACK'S SCHOOL, which has a valuable apparatus, and in which lectures on various subjects are delivered, is taught in the north wing of the College Edifice. There are in all, about fifty schools within the city; and, in addition to those already enumerated, may be particularly mentioned, those under the care of Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kinmont, Mr. Talbert, Mr. Winright, Mr. Chute, Mr. Wing, and Mr. *Morecraft.*

CINCINNATI READING ROOM.

This valuable establishment, owned by Mr. E. P Langdon, is situated on Third street, in the rear of the Post-office. It is furnished with many of the most valuable newspapers and literary journals of the United States; among which may be enumerated the North American Review, the Museum, the United States Literary Gazette, the Port Folio, and also the Edinburg Review.

It is creditable to the public spirit of the Proprietor, that he admits strangers, who remain but a short time in the city, to all the privileges of the establishment, free of expense. This liberality entitles Mr. Langdon to a generous support from our citizens. His establishment is deserving of *much more* patronage than it has yet received. Were the Proprietor properly encouraged, he would be enabled to engraft upon it, at no distant day, a respectable Athaneum,—an institution which at this time, forms so great a desideratum in our city.

WESTERN MUSEUM.

This interesting establishment,—one of the greatest ornaments of our city,—reflects credit on all who have contributed to its origin and advancement. Its projector was the late Mr. William Steele, justly distinguished for his liberal and patriotic views. In the summer of 1818, he proposed to Dr. Drake to unite with him and two other gentlemen, in the establishment of a public Museum. Dr. Drake preferred a more extended association, and a meeting was accordingly held, where a Constitution was adopted. The Museum was first opened for general exhibition on the 10th of June, 1820, when a public discourse, on the objects and advantages of the establishment, was delivered by one of the founders. For several years, it was under the management of a Board of Directors, during which its principal Curator was Dr. Robert Best, who has left in the Museum numerous evidences of his taste and talents. In 1823, the Society placed it in the keeping of Mr. Joseph Dorfeuille, the present Proprietor, reserving only to the members, their original privilege of visiting it with their families. The exertions of Mr. Dorfeuille, to render it worthy of the Society by which it was founded; and of the encouraging patronage which it has received, have been zealous, directed by *good taste*, and successful.

A multitude of persons have contributed to the Collection, by sale, donation, and deposite.

1. Dr. Drake turned over to the Society, his cabinet of minerals, organic remains, fossil bones, and western antiquities

2. The Managers caused new explorations to be made at Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky, so famous for the remains of the mammoth and arctic elephant, and obtained many specimens of both kinds.

3. Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. John J. Audubon, and especially Dr. Best, successively employed as Artists and Curators of the Museum, made an interesting collection of the quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes of the West, most of which are in a state of excellent preservation.

4. Our Consul General, Condy Raguet, Esq., at Rio de Janeiro, together with a number of his public spirited countrymen, while in that country, collected and forwarded to the Managers of the Western Museum, several hundred beautiful specimens in natural history.

5. Mr. Dorfeuille united with the previous collection of the Society, his own extensive cabinet of Egyptian antiquities, foreign and domestic birds, and Western amphibia.

6. The same gentleman has lately purchased the interesting collections of the late lamented Mr. John D. Clifford, of Lexington, consisting of many hundred choice specimens of American antiquities, extraneous fossils, and minerals.

Derived from these different sources, the Museum now contains, 100 mammoth and arctic elephant bones; 50 bones of the megalonix; 33 quadrupeds; 500 birds; 200 fishes; 5,000 invertebral animals· 1,000 fossils; 3,500 minerals;* 325 botanical specimens; 3,125 medals, coins, and tokens; 150 specimens of Egyptian antiquities; 215 American antiquities; 112 coloured microscopic designs; cosmoramic, optic, and prismorama views of American scenery and buildings; the Tatooed head of a New Zealand chief; together with about 500 specimens of miscellaneous curiosities. The Museum also contains several specimens of the fine arts. Among them, a fine transparency, representing the Battle of New-Orleans, executed by a lady of this city. It has also

*These are arranged according to Cleaveland's System. Each specimen is labelled and supplied with its appropriate description, cut from the pages of that distinguished Mineralogist.

an elegant Organ; The whole neatly and scientifically arranged, in an extensive suite of rooms, on the corner of Main and Second streets.

One of the original objects of the Society, was to establish courses of lectures, illustrative of the various articles in the Museum. Such lectures have already been delivered by several gentlemen, and the practice is every way worthy of being continued.

LETTON'S MUSEUM.

This establishment, owned by Mr. Ralph Letton, is kept in two spacious halls in the second and third stories of the brick building, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. It was commenced in this city, by Messrs. Letton and Willet, in the year 1818. The upper hall is principally occupied by wax-figures. The Museum contains about 200 birds, 40 animals, 2,000 minerals, 50 mammoth bones, 23 wax-figures, besides a variety of Indian antiquities, marine shells, and miscellaneous articles. The number of yearly subscribers is about 300. A course of lectures on Ancient and Modern History, has recently been delivered in this institution.

CINCINNATI LIBRARY.

In 1812, a law was passed by the Legislature, incorporating the "Circulating Library Society of Cincinnati," and in 1814 the institution was opened. The capital of the company was raised by subscription. The shares are $10 dollars each, subject to an annual tax of $1 50; and transferable by assignment. The Library contains at this time, about 1,300 well selected volumes, in the various departments of science and literature. It is kept in one of the lower rooms of the College Edifice, where access may be had to it every Saturday afternoon. Its affairs are managed by seven directors, annually elected by the shareholders, one of whom is designated as President. Strangers, and other non-shareholders, can have the use of the books, either by the single volume, or by a monthly, quarterly, or annual subscription. *Valuable* books, (not already on the shelves) are at all times received by the directors, in payment for shares.

The Cincinnati Library having thus far sustained itself, through a series of embarrassments, which have been *common to all*, and fatal to many of our public institutions; and *a period having* arrived, when the number and ability of

our citizens to support it can no longer be doubtful,— it is confidently hoped, that the urgent appeals of its guardians to those who have the interests of literature, and the honour of the city at heart, will no longer prove unavailing.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

This important institution was founded in 1821, by the liberality of the citizens of Cincinnati. It contains about 1,200 volumes. All young persons engaged in the mechanical, or any other laborious employments, are entitled to the use of the books, upon the single condition of a guarantee for their safe return to the Librarian. The contributors annually elect five Directors for the management of the affairs of this praiseworthy institution.

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

There are nine Newspapers published in this city. The Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, the National Republican and Ohio Political Register, the Cincinnati Advertiser, the National Crisis and Cincinnati Emporium, are each published semi-weekly: The Parthenon, the Western Tiller, and the Saturday Evening Chronicle, weekly: The Cincinnati Commercial Register, daily: There is also one in the German language, entitled the Ohio Chronicle, published weekly.

The Ohio Medical Repository, edited by Guy W. Wright, M. D., is published semi-monthly. It is shortly to be enlarged, and will then make its appearance in monthly numbers.

The Rev. Timothy Flint, a gentlemen of literary taste and attainments, is about to establish a monthly journal in this city, to be called the "Western Magazine and Review," to be devoted to the cause of literature and science. The value of such a work to the city, must be sufficiently obvious; and it is gratifying to us, to be enabled to state, that a respectable number of subscribers has been obtained.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Mr. F. Eckstein, an intelligent and highly ingenious Artist of this city, is about to commence the formation of an Academy of the Fine Arts, on a plan well calculated to ensure success. His skill in Sculpture and taking plaister *Casts*, his taste in Painting, and his enterprising industry, will, even

with a moderate amount of patronage, ensure the permanence and respectability of the institution. Mr. Eckstein has already, a number of *busts*, and other specimens of art, which will be arranged as the nucleus of his establishment, so soon as suitable apartments can be procured. A part of the plan embraces the delivery of lectures in the institution, illustrative of the departments of the arts which properly belong to an Academy of this kind. For the honour of the city, it is hoped, that an institution so well calculated to impart solid advantage, blended with intellectual pleasure, will be liberally supported by the citizens.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

There are three Courts, besides those of the Mayor and Justices of the Peace, held in Cincinnati; these are the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the City Court.

1. The Supreme Court of Ohio is held *annually*. It has by law, exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of Divorce, and Alimony; original jurisdiction (concurrent with that of the Common Pleas) in all civil cases, both at law and equity, in which the cause of action exceeds one thousand dollars; and appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of the Common Pleas, in all cases, in which that court has original jurisdiction. It can also issue all writs necessary to enforce its jurisdiction, or the due administration of justice. In criminal cases, this court has jurisdiction of capital offences.

2. The Court of Common Pleas, holds its session three times in the course of the year. This court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and equity, where the matter in dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of a justice, and appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of justices in *their respective* counties. This court has also cognizance of

with a moderate amount of patronage, ensure the per nence and respectability of the institution. Mr. Eckstein already, a number of *busts*, and other specimens of which will be arranged as the nucleus of his establishm so soon as suitable apartments can be procured. A pa the plan embraces the delivery of lectures in the institu illustrative of the departments of the arts which prop belong to an Academy of this kind. For the honour of city, it is hoped, that an institution so well calculated to part solid advantage, blended with intellectual pleas will be liberally supported by the citizens.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

There are three Courts, besides those of the Mayor Justices of the Peace, held in Cincinnati; these are the preme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court.

1. The Supreme Court of Ohio is held *annually*. It by law, exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of Divorce, Alimony; original jurisdiction (concurrent with that of Common Pleas) in all civil cases, both at law and equity which the cause of action exceeds one thousand dollars; appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of the Com Pleas, in all cases, in which that court has original juris tion. It can also issue all writs necessary to enforce jurisdiction, or the due administration of justice. In cr nal cases, this court has jurisdiction of capital offences.

2. The Court of Common Pleas, holds its session t times in the course of the year. This court has orig jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and equity, wh the matter in dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of a jus and appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of justice their respective counties. This court has also cognizanc

nience of the city, and the improvement of the morals of the unfortunate victims of crime and folly.

The following statement exhibits the number and character of the convictions, within the county of Hamilton, during 1826:

Murder in the first degree,	1	Stabbing, with intent to kill,	1
Rape,	1	Burglary,	2
Perjury,	1	Uttering counterfeit money,	3
Assault, with intent to commit murder,	1	Horse stealing,	3
Assault, with intent to commit mayhem,	2	Grand larceny,	4
		Petit larceny,	4
		Total,	23

Of these offences, all are punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, except murder, which is capital, and petit larceny, which is confinement in the County Jail.

FINANCES.

Since the commencement of the Ohio Canals, a new *mode* of taxation has been adopted, in order to equalize the burdens of government, and facilitate the progress of improvements. Every species of property,* not exempted by policy, has been valued by assessors, and that valuation, corrected by a Board of Equalization, was placed on what is called the Grand Levy. On this amount a certain per centage is annually levied for each of the various objects of Revenue. The entire valuation of the city of Cincinnati, under this system was—$8,157,392 00. On this sum, there was levied in 1826, 9½ mills, or, $29,995 22. Of the whole direct tax less than one third was appropriated to the use of the corporation.—The residue was applied to four different objects, in the following proportion.

1. State Tax, 2 mills,	$6,314 78 4
2. County, 3 mills,	$9,472 17 6
3 Township, 1 mill,	$3,157 39 2
4. School, ½ do.	$1,578 69 6
In all 6½ mills,	$20,523 04 8

*Besides these, there is a road tax, or commutation in money, assessed upon all persons between 15 and 60, who have been three months residents in the state.

The State Tax is assessed by the Legislature, and amounts to a little more than *one-fifth* of the whole; a great portion of which is applied to the ordinary purposes of government, and not, as may be supposed, to the use of the canals.

The County Tax is assessed by the Commissioners, and placed at their disposal.

The Township Tax is levied by the Trustees, and by them applied to the support of the poor.

The School Tax is levied for the support of common schools.

The Revenue of the Corporation is derived;

1. From a direct Tax assessed on the Grand Levy. 2. From licences to Taverns, Porter-houses, Coffee-houses, Plays, Exhibitions, &c. &c. 3. Wharfage. 4. Rent of Market-stalls. 5. Tax on Animals. 6. Fines and other miscellaneous items. The amount obtained from each of these sources will be very nearly exhibited in the following statement.

Direct Tax, 3 mills on the Grand Levy,	$9,472 17 6
Licenses to Taverns, Coffee-houses, and Porter houses,	4,445 00 0
Wharfage, (about)	2,200 00 0
Rent of Market-stalls,	1,400 00 0
Tax on Animals,	975 05 9
Licenses for Plays, Exhibitions, &c. &c. (about)	500 00 0
Fines and Miscellaneous items (about)	800 00 0
	$19,792 23 5
Balance in the Treasury, at the close of last year,	948 58 0
Borrowed of the O. Insurance Company	3,000 00 0
Total Revenue of the city in 1826.	$23,742 81 5

From this statement it appears that not one half of the direct revenue of the city, is derived from *taxation;* the remainder is drawn from rents of property, the public quay, and from sources, which both good morals and sound policy approve.

The principal items of expenditure are; 1. Public Improvements. 2. Expenses of the City Court and Government. 3. Salaries of various Officers. 4. Fire Department.

5. Health Department. The exact amount of each of the above classes of expenditures, cannot be ascertained till the close of the financial year in March next. The largest portion of the city funds has, however, been appropriated to the construction of quays and wharfs, the paving of streets, and the construction of other works of public utilty. During the past year there have been 4,800 feet of street paved, at an expense to the city of $5,800. Besides this, a considerable quantity of work has been done in grading, paving gutters, and setting curb stones. In the Fire department $1,000 have been wisely expended in the construction of five public cisterns.

In the Health department, $1,200 were expended for vaccinating, at the public expense, 2,300 persons, in consequence of an alarm, occasioned by the appearance of a few cases of the small pox in the city, and its prevalence on the river below.

The expense of the City Court and Government, together with the salaries of its officers, will not vary from $4,500, per annum. The Watch, will subject the city to the expenditure of about $3,000 per annum.

The whole debt of the city at this time, is about $13,000; of which $6,000 is in corporation scrip: of the ability of the city to pay this sum, even without further taxation, within a short period, there can be no doubt. Further sums must doubtless be borrowed, hereafter, for the purpose of improving the city, and increasing its convenience. To an increase of the public debt, or any further expenditure, some persons may perhaps object; but, what can be accomplished without it? If the beauty, comfort, or, health of the city, be objects worthy of public concern, they should be secured at a time when they are least expensive, and least difficult of attainment. It is a part of the experience of all municipal bodies, that what is expended in works of public convenience and utility *reacts*, with powerful influence, upon the value of property, and the prosperity of the present as well as future generations.

fevers occur chiefly in early autumn; but are by no means a scourge to the city, and do not, as far as we have seen, affect emigrants more than native or acclimated citizens. Of chronic diseases, indigestion or dyspepsia, merits a special designation. Consumption undoubtedly prevails to a much less degree than in the north and north-east, but it is not an uncommon disease among us.

The topographical circumstances of Cincinnati, are by no means unfavourable to public health. The river beach, for three miles, is rocky and narrow. The plain on which the city is built, is elevated and sandy, and at a distance from the river is not depressed into basins, giving rise to ponds and marshes, as is frequently the case in other places. The mouth of Mill-creek, nearly two miles to the north-west of the centre of the city, presents the only drowned lands in its vicinity. These, in general, are inundated but once or twice in the course of the year; no ponds are left behind, and the direction in which they lie, causes the exhalation to be, in a great degree, wafted past the city on the north.

The city plat is not without its nuisances, notwithstanding the possession by the corporation of ample powers. These nuisances are created chiefly by the opening of new streets from the upper to the lower plain, which dam up the waters and filth, which otherwise would flow off. This period of transition is, however, obviously a short one; and when the intervening squares are filled up and built upon, Cincinnati may challenge any other town on the western waters to a comparison of public causes of disease.

CITY PRISON.

The County Jail is at present the only place used for the confinement of prisoners within the city. It is the common receptacle of offenders of all descriptions, whether confined upon mesne or final process. This arrangement is inconvenient, in practice, and dangerous to morals. There is a gradation in crime, which ought to be imitated in its punishment: It is also contagious, and those who have not acquired inveterate habits, should not be exposed to its influence. In all large places, a Bridewell or House of Correction should be provided, to punish those whose offences are of inferior magnitude, and reform those who are young. The Council have now the power to erect such a prison; and it is hoped, that it will soon be exercised, both for the general conve-

pects with those of the most flourishing towns in the United States.

The first settlement of Cincinnati, was in 1788. The population did not increase, however, with any rapidity, till 1805, when it had scarcely attained the importance of a large village. A considerable number of emigrants then came out from Baltimore, and other eastern places; and from that time to the present, its growth and consequent prosperity have been remarkable, even in this astonishing age and country.

In 1810, the population was	2,320
In 1813,	4,000
In 1819,	10,283
In 1824,	12,016
In 1826,	16,230

From this, it appears that the *ratio* of increase, from 1810 to 1813, was 560 per annum, or 24 per cent.; from 1813 to 1819, 1043 per annum, or 26 per cent.; from 1819 to 1824, 346 per annum, or 3½ per cent.; from 1824 to 1826, 2107 per annum, or 17 per cent. The *ratio* of increase *decreases* every where, as it respects population, with the *actual increase;* hence, though a new village may double in a single year, a large city, in its highest state of prosperity, scarcely attains an addition of 5 per cent. The operation of this principle being considered, the growth of this place, during the last two years, has been greater than that of any former period.

The relative population of several towns nearest in size o Cincinnati may be seen from the following table.

Providence.		Richmond.	
In 1800,	7,614.	In 1800,	5,537.
1810,	10,071.	1810,	9,755.
1820,	11,767.	1820,	12,046.
1825,	16,000.		

Albany.		Pittsburgh and Liberties.	
In 1791,	6,021.	In 1810,	4,768.
1810,	9,356.	1820,	7,243.
1820,	12,650.	1826,	11,226.
1825,	15,500.		

Louisville.		New Orleans.	
In 1820,	*4,012.*	In 1802,	10,000.
1826,	*7,200.*	1810,	17,242.
		1820,	27,176.

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In 1820,	4,012.	In 1802,	10,000.
1826,	7,200.	1810,	17,242.
		1820,	27,176.

From the foregoing table it appears that the population of no town in the United States, of the rank with Cincinnati, has, for the last sixteen years, increased in a corresponding ratio with this city.

CHAPTER VIII.

MANUFACTURES.

The Artizans and Manufacturers of Cincinnati, who may be said to constitute the bone and sinew of the community, and upon whom the permanent prosperity of our city so materially depends, considered as a body, may be characterized as frugal, ingenious, and enterprizing.

The number of our manufacturing establishments has greatly increased within the last two years, and the amount of productive industry for 1826, as will appear from the following statements, although not so great as could be wished, is by no means inconsiderable. The general prosperity of these establishments is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists, and is likely to augment their number. Indeed the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Cincinnati are decidedly the most *prosperous* class of citizens; and were the enterprize and capital of some of our merchants, embarked in similar pursuits, they would profit by the exchange. In this department there is no danger, as in commercial pursuits, of running into excess. The region of country, which extended and successful manufacturing establishments will make tributary to our city, like the amount of manufactured goods required by its wants, is almost unbounded. Our Steam Boats may already be found upon all the navigable streams of the Mississippi valley: and our Steam Engines, Castings, Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Hats, &c. &c. are sent to Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Indiana, where they are sought after and admired, not less for their beauty, than their more substantial qualities. The inducements and peculiar facilities for our becoming a manufacturing people in this *city, will be more* fully discussed in a subsequent chapter of *this book.*

The following items in regard to the manufactures of Cincinnati for 1826, have been collected with no small degree of labour, and with an earnest desire of having them as conformable to correctness as the nature of the case will permit. The following brief notices of some of the more prominent manufacturing establishments, will, it is hoped, not be deemed unimportant.

The Cincinnati Steam Mill, stands on Front between Ludlow street and Broadway. It is a substantial stone building, based upon the limestone rocks of the river, 62 by 87 feet, eight stories high, on the end next to the river, and measuring 110 feet from the base to the top of the roof. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. It required in its construction 6,620 perches of stone; 90,000 bricks; 14,000 bushels of lime; and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. With the exception of the walls, this immense building was entirely consumed by fire in 1823. It has since been rebuilt, and is now in operation. It contains a manufactory of flour, a distillery, fulling mill, &c. The machinery is driven by a steam engine of 70 horse power. The establishment is capable of manufacturing 20,000 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of whiskey, and of fulling 1,000 pieces of cloth, annually.

Steam Mill for Sawing Stone. This establishment has just been made in the western part of the city, between Front and Columbia streets, and is owned by Mr. Alvin Washburn. The main building is 32 by 50 feet, 3 stories high, with one wing 20 by 40 feet, and is built of wood. It has a steam engine of 18 horse power. The first story is occupied with the machinery for sawing *free stone*. From the experiments already made, the proprietor feels confident of being enabled to saw 120,000 feet of stone per annum; and upon such terms as to make a signal reduction in the price of that important and beautiful material for building.

The second story contains machinery, driven by the same power, ingeniously contrived for the manufacture of tubs, buckets, and kegs, out of solid logs. About 30,000 of these will be produced annually.

In the third story the manufacture of *shoe trees* is carried on, the machinery for which, is also propelled by the same power. About 50 *lasts* per day can be made, requiring the *labour of* but four hands.

THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, owned and carried on by C. Tatem & Sons, is situated west of Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. It gives employment to 18 hands; and about 175 tons of Pig Iron are annually manufactured into various kinds of Machinery, such as Steam Engines, Mill Castings, &c. &c. The establishment consumes annually about 7,000 bushels of stone coal.

THE FRANKLIN FOUNDRY, is situated at the corner of Fifth street and Broadway. It employs 10 hands, and manufactures annually, into the various kinds of Castings, about 100 tons of Pig Iron. It is owned by the Messrs. McCormicks.

THE EAGLE FOUNDRY, owned by Josiah Hawkins, is situated on the south side of Fourth street, between Main and Walnut. It employs 14 hands, and uses 150 tons of Pig Iron per annum; besides about 5 tons of Bar Iron, a considerable portion of which is manufactured into Ploughs. The establishment consumes annually about 4,000 bushels of stone coal.

TIFT'S STEAM ENGINE AND FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT, employs between 30 and 40 hands. The business is carried on in a new frame building, of large dimensions, situated on Columbia street, east of Broadway. The upper apartments of the building are intended for the reception of an extensive cotton spinning establishment, which Mr. Tift, with his characteristic enterprize, is now forming.

R. C. GREEN'S STEAM ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, which is similar to that of Mr. Tift's, is situated on Front street, just below Deer-creek Bridge.

GOODLOE AND HARKNESS' COPPER FOUNDRY, COTTON SPINNING, AND STEAM ENGINE FACTORY, stands at the corner of Broadway and Congress street. It employs about 50 hands. The cotton spinning department contains about 336 spindles, which produce about 600 lbs. of cotton yarn per week, or 31,000 pounds per annum.

THE ETNA FOUNDRY, owned by Street and White, is situated on Front street, below Deer-creek Bridge. It employs about 12 hands, and manufactures 220 tons of castings per annum.

KIRK'S STEAM ENGINE AND FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT, is situated on Columbia street, east of Broadway. It employs about 15 hands.

Shields' Engine Finishing Establishment, is situated in a stone building on Sycamore, between Front and Columbia streets. It employs about 30 hands.

Allen & Co's. Chemical Laboratory, which has recently been commenced, is situated just above Deer-creek Bridge. It embraces the manufacture of Alum, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Nitric and Sulphuric Acid, and other Chemical preparations. It will make from one to two tons of Alum per week. The Alum-earth is obtained from the hills of the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Scioto, where there are vast beds of it.

Powder Mill. An extensive and well planned establishment for the manufacture of Powder, has been made within the present year, by some gentlemen of this city, immediately below the mouth of Mill-creek. The machinery is driven by a Steam Engine, so arranged as to prevent any danger from fire. This is the only establishment of the kind within the state, and from the facilities of obtaining at this place, the raw materials, used in the manufacture of powder, it will no doubt be found a profitable business.

The Phœnix Paper Mill. During the past summer, a fine establishment for the manufacture of paper was erected under the superintendence of the Messrs. Grahams, on the river bank, in the western part of the city. When about to go into operation, in the month of December, it was entirely consumed by fire. The owners of it, are now erecting upon its ruins another, to be called the Phœnix Paper Mill, which is 132 by 36 feet, exclusive of the wings. Its machinery will be worked by a substantial steam engine, and probably go into operation by the first of June.

The Cincinnati Steam Paper Mill, owned by Messrs. Phillips and Spear, is on the bank of the river, in the western part of the city. The building is 140 by 34 feet. The machinery is driven by a steam engine. The establishment employs about 40 hands, and produces annually a large quantity of excellent paper.

The Woollen Factory, erected several years since, by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, stands on the river bank, above the mouth of Deer-creek. The main building is 150 feet long, and between 20 and 37 feet wide. It is calculated for the manufacture of woollen goods, white and

d, linseed oil, &c. The operations of this establishment e, for the present, suspended.

The Sugar Refinery, is a large brick building, erected the purpose, situated north of Third, and between Lud- street and Broadway. When in full operation, it is capa- of refining about 180,000 pounds per annum. There s been but a small amount of sugar refined in it during present year.

The White Lead Factory, owned by T. Clayland & Co. l the only one in the city, is situated at the east end of ith street. It employs three hands, and will hereafter nufacture about 1,500 kegs of white lead per annum. e principal supply, however, of this article is drawn from tsburgh,—a fact worth the attention of capitalists. The tal from which this article is produced, is carried past city, and against the current of the stream, 460 miles to tsburgh; and over land, 84 miles to Lexington: at these ces it is converted into white lead, and returned to Cin- nati. In either case, the necessary expenses of transpor- ion, would be a handsome profit for the manufacturer his city.

The Messrs. Wells' Type Foundry and Printers' arehouse, is situated on Walnut street, between Third l Fourth, where they manufacture, in a superior manner, kinds of type, presses, chases, composing sticks, proof lies, brass rule, &c. &c., at the eastern prices. They em- y about 23 hands. This valuable establishment has irely superseded the importation of type and other print- materials, from the eastern states.

There are in the city, three permanent Boat Yards for construction of steam-boats, besides one or two others, which they are occasionally built. The regular establish- nts are owned by Gordon, Parsons, and the Messrs. Weeks. ring 1826, there were about 200 hands employed in this iness. The reputation of these Yards, is superior to that ny on the western waters.

The manufacture of Hats in this city, is carried on to a y considerable extent, many of which are exported. r Hatters not only select the best furs that are offered in west, but also make importations from the eastern states. ne of the most substantial, and elegantly finished hats

that we have ever seen, were from the Messrs. J. Coombs' and A. W. Patterson's establishments in this city.

The CABINET FURNITURE and CHAIRS, manufactured in Cincinnati, are of the most beautiful kind, and will compare with those produced in any part of the Union. Considerable quantities of these articles are exported to the states west and south of Cincinnati.

There are nine PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS in this city, which print about 7,200 newspapers per week, or 175,000 per annum. There have been printed at these offices, within the year 1826,—

61,000 Almanacs,
55,000 Spelling Books,
30,000 Primers,
3,000 Bible News,
3,000 American Preceptors,
3,000 American Readers,
3,000 Introduction to the English Reader,
500 Hammond's Ohio Reports,
500 Symmes' Theory,
3,000 Kirkham's Grammar,
1,000 Vine-Dressers' Guide,
14,000 Pamphlets,
5,000 Table Arithmetics,
2,000 Murray's Grammar,
1,500 Family Physician,
14,200 Testaments, Hymn, and Music Books.

There is no Umbrella Factory in this city. Of the success of an establishment of this kind, there can be no doubt.

The value of Manufactured Articles, or in other words the productive industry of the Artizans and Mechanics of Cincinnati, for the year 1826, will appear from the following table.

Five Steam Engine and Finishing Establishments, employing 126 hands; value of manufactured articles,	$134,000
Four Iron Foundries, 54 hands,	59,400
Eleven Soap and Candle Factories, 48 hands; (451,000 pounds of soap, and 332,000 pounds of candles,)	51,500
Ten Tanneries and Currying Shops, 66 hands,	76,500
Thirteen Cabinet Furniture Shops, 104 hands,	67,950

Four Rope Walks, 31 hands,	23,000
Two Breweries, 18 hands,	20,900
Seven Hatter Shops, 95 hands,	123,200
Twenty-nine Boot and Shoe Shops, 257 hands,	88,550
Two Wall Paper Factories, 9 hands,	8,400
Ten Saddlers and Trunk Makers, 66 hands,	41,900
Three Tobacco and Snuff Factories, 28 hands,	21,200
One Brass and Bell Foundry, 4 hands,	3,500
Nine Tin and Coppersmith shops, 39 hands,	48,800
One Oil Mill, 7 hands,	11,700
Two Woolcarding and Fulling Mills, 11 hands,	6,500
Six Chair Factories, 38 hands,	21,973
Three Turners in Wood, 9 hands,	2,925
Eleven Cooper Shops, 48 hands	29,700
One Type Foundry, 23 hands,	20,000
One Clock Factory, 18 hands,	20,000
Three Plough Factories, 11 hands,	10,475
Eight Carriage and Wagon Factories, 37 hands,	26,280
Two Potteries, 8 hands,	4,500
Two Woollen and Cotton Factories, 6 hands,	4,100
Two Boot and Shoe Tree Factories, 5 hands,	1,100
Two Plane Stock, Bit, and Screw Factories, 7 hands,	11,145
Two Comb Factories, 6 hands,	1,600
One Looking-glass and Picture Frame Factory, 7 hands,	2,000
One Seive Factory, 3 hands,	3,400
One Chemical Laboratory,	2,400
Six Book Binderies, 14 hands,	11,971
Seven Silversmith Shops, 17 hands,	8,600
Ten Bakeries, 28 hands,	29,400
One Paper Mill, 40 hands,	22,000
Twenty-one Smith Shops, 92 hands,	43,000
Five hundred Carpenters,	165,000
Thirty Painters,	13,900
Thirty-five Tailors' and Clothiers' Shops, employing 132 men, 467 women,	172,815
Fourteen Brick Yards, 210 hands, (10,000,000 of Brick,)	25,000
One Cotton Spinning and Brass Foundry, 21 hands,	22,000
One Matrass Factory, 3 hands,	1,000
One White Lead Factory, 3 hands,	3,672
Four Stone Cutting Factories, 18 hands,	11,100

Three Steam-boat Yards, 200 hands, 1
Nine Printing Establishments, 58 hands, 3
One hundred and ten Brick-layers Stone-masons, and Plaisterers, 3
One Distillery, 2 hands,

1,68

From the following establishments and artizans no returns have been received: 1 Sugar Refinery; 3 Copper plate Engravers; 3 Portrait and 1 Miniature Painters; 1 Cotton and Wool Card Factory; 1 Steam Saw Mill; 4 Carpet and Stocking Weavers; 2 Steam Flour Mills; 1 Powder Factory; 2 Crockery and Stone ware Factories; 1 Carver in Wood; 40 Milliner-shops; 2 Brush Makers; 1 Wheat Fan Factory; 1 Pump and Block Maker; 1 Saddle-tree Maker; 4 Chemical Laboratories; 1 Sash Maker; 2 Blacksmiths; 2 Piano Factories; 1 Organ Builder; 5 Shoe-makers; 2 Tailors; 1 Distillery; 2 Upholsterers; 1 Cutler; 9 Confectionaries; 2 Gun smiths; 3 Lime Kilns; 2 Bakeries.

From the best data which can be obtained, the value of the articles produced in these Factories and Shops is not less than 10

In addition to the above may be added Pugh and Teater's Glass Works, at Moscow; Duval's Paper Mills, at Mill Grove; and 3 Cotton Spinning Factories, all of which are owned by citizens of Cincinnati, and the manufactured articles from which, are sold in this city. The value of the products from these establishments may be safely estimated at

CHAPTER IX.

CAPACITY OF CINCINNATI FOR MANUFACTURES.

For the following article we are indebted to the politeness of a Gentleman, whose general intelligence and accurate knowledge in regard to manufactures, entitle his opinions to the confidence of the community.

The first thing that strikes an observer in Cincinnati, after having become acquainted with its *relative* locality, is the comparatively little attention which has been paid to the erection of Manufactures. Commanding the trade of a district of country, which extends at least one hundred miles, in *every* direction, and much farther in *some*, it would seem to be destined to occupy a prominent stand, amongst the manufacturing cities of the Union; and yet, for years past, this fact has been as little noticed as if "the queen of the West" had been located in a desert, and held no intercourse with the rest of mankind. It is not very difficult, however, to account for this singular state of things, and those who lived here before the halcyon days that immediately succeeded the late war with England, are probably the best able to explain it. If their wealth and enterprize had not been alike destroyed, by the dreadful revolution in the affairs of the West, that was produced by the too great anxiety on the part of the Bank of the United States to encourage large loans, there was a class of men in Cincinnati, who would long since, have given a different turn to the business of this country. Their experience, and acquaintance with the *capacity* and *wants* of the west, gave them full power to appreciate the importance of manufacturing institutions, and they had made important preparations to embark in this interesting operation, when the storm burst, that involved them in one general ruin, and made room for a new race of men, equally enterprizing, equally valuable, but who were not sufficiently acquainted with facts, to induce them to enter upon an untried theatre of operations. The new population was composed of men of commercial habits, and flattered by the immediate prospects of realizing immense profits in their business, which required

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CAPACITY OF CINCINNATI FOR MANUFACTURES.

For the following article we are indebted to the politeness of a Gentleman, whose general intelligence and accurate knowledge in regard to manufactures, entitle his opinions to the confidence of the community.

The first thing that strikes an observer in Cincinnati, after having become acquainted with its *relative* locality, is the comparatively little attention which has been paid to the erection of Manufactures. Commanding the trade of a district of country, which extends at least one hundred miles, in *every* direction, and much farther in *some*, it would seem to be destined to occupy a prominent stand, amongst the manufacturing cities of the Union; and yet, for years past, this fact has been as little noticed as if "the queen of the West" had been located in a desert, and held no intercourse with the rest of mankind. It is not very difficult, however, to account for this singular state of things, and those who lived here before the halcyon days that immediately succeeded the late war with England, are probably the best able to explain it. If their wealth and enterprize had not been alike destroyed, by the dreadful revolution in the affairs of the West, that was produced by the too great anxiety on the part of the Bank of the United States to encourage large loans, there was a class of men in Cincinnati, who would long since, have given a different turn to the business of this country. Their experience, and acquaintance with the *capacity* and *wants* of the west, gave them full power to appreciate the importance of manufacturing institutions, and they had made important preparations to embark in this interesting operation, when the storm burst, that involved them in one general ruin, and made room for a new race of men, equally enterprizing, equally valuable, but who were not sufficiently acquainted with facts, to induce them to enter upon an untried theatre of operations. The new population was composed of men of commercial habits, and flattered by the immediate prospects of realizing immense profits in their business, which required

no preparation, and involved no loss of time, they devoted themselves at once to mercantile pursuits. Their success has answered their most sanguine expectations; but this success was based on a state of things that could not last; it was in short, owing to that kind of monopoly which the undertakers of every new business, must necessarily enjoy. Merchandise, in consequence of the general destruction of the old men of business, in Cincinnati, afforded a complete monopoly to those who entered on business here, during the last seven or eight years. But success created competition, and competition has been attended with the usual result. Exclusive profits are no longer to be derived from this species of business, and even the steam boat speculations, which may fairly be viewed as the concomitant of the mercantile monopoly, no longer present the brilliant perspective which they did, two or three years ago. Competition has been equally busy here, with similar results. This latter business, however, has been attended with much more advantage to this district of country, than the other; it has employed a great amount of foreign capital, in this city, corrected much of the exhaustion, produced by the mercantile *mania*, and given employment to a vast quantity of labour, the only legitimate use to which wealth can be applied.

The error, however, which has been committed in the employment of capital, has been felt; there is, at particular seasons, a general complaint among the business men, that business is dull. Now, it is impossible that this can be true, or that it is not increasing every day. The facts presented in this book, afford abundant proof of the unexampled increase of the business facilities of this section of country, The solution is to be found in the great multiplication of commercial houses, and the consequent division of the trade of the place A remedy is to be sought, and luckily, it is simple and plain; it will be found in the establishment of that kind of manufactures, in which this district is so peculiarly calculated to succeed; and for which, as yet, no other portion of the west, has established an exclusive reputation. Iron and Glass, may, with propriety, be left to Pittsburgh; in those articles, that city must ever remain unrivalled. But in Cotton and Woollens if these are to succeed in America, Cincinnati must, at no very distant day, stand pre-eminent, and lucky will it be for those whose capital is first embarked *in them.*

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Rush, contains the interesting fact, that one-fourth of the Cotton raised in the United States, is manufactured at home! The greatest portion of this has been done in the Eastern States. We have no data before us for the last year, but for 1824 we have; the *whole* amount exported during that year was 142,369,663 pounds; it cannot then, be very wide of the mark to place the amount manufactured by the United States at upwards of 45,000,000 of pounds. This is more than the whole amount *exported* during any one year previous to the period of 1810, and is nearly equal to one-half exported to Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1824. Now, to engage so very extensively in business, proves at once, that it must be a most prosperous one. Our astute and judicious countrymen to the east of the Hudson, were the first to discover the importance of this fabric, and for several years they have been reaping a rich harvest of monopoly. At one time, about the year 1818, it was calculated that the west alone owed them upwards of $500,000 for *Domestic* Cottons, besides the amount which had been paid for! What cause has existed, or does still exist, for suffering this monopoly of a most lucrative business? It is time that our citizens should awake to the importance of this subject. Cincinnati is situated just far enough above the line of demarcation, between the cotton and grain growing regions, to ensure a healthy location; the raw material is brought to her wharves, much cheaper than to any other manufacturing portion of the United States; she has the largest and most fertile district in America, immediately dependent on her for supplies,—a district, too, increasing in population more rapidly, than any other part of the Union; the Ohio river is ever ready to carry to the East, to the South, and to the wide spreading population of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, the manufactured article, at a regular and encouraging profit. The Canals will shortly afford additional facilities for spreading the article through the state of Ohio; and Kentucky will never buy from the East, when her own produce will command what they want in the West.

The only objection that has, with any plausibility, been urged against the erection of Cotton or Woollen Manufactures in this vicinity, is the want of water power, or if steam be resorted to, the high price of fuel, compared with the Pittsburgh prices. To this, it can fairly be answered, that

certain calculations are made upon the Canal which is to go through this place, affording, in a few months, ample water power for the purposes of Manufacturing. But allowing this to fail, and steam to be resorted to, even in this event, the advantages are greatly in favour of the west. Fuel, at treble the Pittsburgh prices, would still be more economical than any water power to the east, taking into consideration the first cost, repairs, &c.; now, when the coal trade is made a regular and certain business, as it is fast becoming, it will be afforded at little more than double the Pittsburgh rates. This item, then, giving to it its utmost influence, would amount to little more than one of those contingent differences, which a thousand trifling circumstances produce between the operations of different countries, and are much more than counterbalanced by the other facilities connected with such establishments, in this district of our country.

The imports to this city, for its own consumption, and that of the towns dependent on it for supplies, may be fairly estimated at $2,500,000. It is difficult to arrive at the exact amount of exports that go to pay for this large item of import; but we cannot place the amount of produce taken from this port alone, at quite $1,200,000. Now, to place the exportations of a manufacturing district in fair relief, let us contrast this statement with one derived from a neighbouring city, devoted to Manufactures. We have no guide by which to form an estimate of the imports into the city of Pittsburgh, but they cannot amount to near a million. The amount of manufactured articles produced in that place, during the year 1825, is estimated at $2,600,000, leaving a balance at least beyond $1,000,000 in favour of the industry of that flourishing town. What is the result! There is no complaint about the dull times—money is plenty, and the cheerful sound of industry is heard from every quarter.

One or two hundred thousand dollars, vested in the manufacture of Wool and Cotton, would produce a wonderful change, not only in the prosperity of Cincinnati, but in the speculations of our citizens. By this means, two or three hundred thousand dollars would annually be brought back to, (or what is the same thing,) retained in, this country, in addition to what is already made by the ordinary employment of the population. The operations of the country would become certain and fixed; a consumption would be created *for the products of the* soil, and agriculture, thus encouraged,

would rise into respectability. Such a state of things is "devoutly to be wished for;" and from the spirit which is fast gaining strength among us, it is but fair to assert, that before another year passes by, the Spindle and the Loom will be important items in the business of Cincinnati.

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Cincinnati is co-extensive with steam-boat navigation on the western waters, and its trade, with the interior, is expanded and ramified over an extended tract of country on both sides of the Ohio. It is the immediate place of shipment for the produce of nearly the whole Miami Country, and a small district of Indiana. It is also the point of importation and distribution for most of the goods which supply that part of Ohio west of the Muskingum, nearly the whole of Indiana, large portions of Kentucky, and Missouri, and even still more distant regions. Goods are frequently sent from this place to Zanesville, Urbanna, Indianopolis, Kaskaskia, St. Genevieve, and Florence, besides numerous places, which are less remote.—This mercantile intercourse has been greatly increased within a few years, and Cincinnati promises to become the *depot* of supply, to nearly all the West. To meet the demand for importation from an immense interior, and to command the profits of the carrying trade, nearly all of its disposable capital has, heretofore, been invested in commercial pursuits. Large mercantile firms have been established, which have transacted business on an extended scale: two of these import directly from Europe. To facilitate such importations, an effort is now making in Congress to render Cincinnati a Port of Entry. At the distance of nearly seventeen hundred miles from the Coast, to speak of the arrangements of a Sea-port, seems idle speculation; but if ever the ocean is successfully navigated by steam-boats, this measure *may be both necessary* and convenient.

The navigation of the Ohio was, until 8 or 10 years since, carried on almost entirely in barges, keel, and flat boats. The two former are now almost superseded by steam-boats, the smaller class of which, have lately been so constructed, as to continue running at the driest seasons of the year.

STEAM-BOATS.

The first Steam-boat launched upon the waters of the west, was built at Pittsburgh, in 1811. The first one built at Cincinnati, was the Vesta, launched in 1816. It was not, however, till 1817, that steam-boat building was actively and extensively pursued in the west. Since that time, they have come into general use, and have employed much of the labour, skill, and capital of the chief towns above the mouth of the Ohio. In this business, Cincinnati has been conspicuously engaged, and in number of boats, has exceeded any other place in the west: Indeed, it is doubtful whether *any one* place in the world has built more. The history of western boat building shows, that, like every other species of business, it has undergone great and sudden fluctuations. Within the last two years, a very large number have been built here, and elsewhere, and it is rational to conclude, that in succeeding years, money and enterprise will, for a time, be diverted into new channels. It must, nevertheless, always afford profit and employment. The extended and remote connections of the immense water courses which traverse the valley of the Mississippi, and the increasing quantities of goods and produce borne upon their bosoms, will render steam navigation, forever an object of industry and a source of wealth. Since its introduction here, it has wrought a change in the appearance and nature of commercial transactions, which the most active fancy could, a few years since, have scarcely conceived; and this change is progressing with every addition to population and capital.

The steam-boats built at Cincinnati, afford, it may be confidently asserted, as fine models as those of any other place. In the wood work, a superiority is generally confessed, by those who are conversant with the business; and in regard to the engines, no superiority is either claimed or admitted in favour of other places, except that which may arise from a greater contiguity to the coal and iron of the upper country. This, however, regards cheapness alone, and is an advantage *more than counterbalanced*, by the superior quality and

kind of our timber, necessary in their construction. The black locust, which is here so abundant and excellent, is not found in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and cannot be taken there, except at an enormous expense. The durability of the boats built upon the Ohio, has, in some instances, even surpassed that of boats constructed in the east, from the Jersey oak, which is there in high repute, for ship building. In speed, the western boats generally excel those of the eastern states; and those built at Cincinnati, are unsurpassed, in that particular, by any boats upon the waters of the Mississippi. If, in the decoration of our boats, there is less brass, *marble*, and tinsel work, than in those of the Atlantic states, it still cannot be conceded, that our finish is not equally conformable to good taste and elegance;* while, in regard to their construction and substantial conveniences, the palm of superiority, from the concurrent testimony of our own observations, and those of many intelligent gentlemen, must, in general, be awarded to the boats built upon the Ohio. Taking the cost of those boats which were built in the east and sent round upon the western waters, as examples, the fact is conclusively established, that steam-boats can be built at less expense upon the Ohio, than in any of the eastern cities.

The whole number of steam boats, which have navigated the western waters, since their first introduction, is 233. A very small number of these, were built at New-York and Philadelphia;—the rest were launched upon the waters of the Ohio.

The following table will show the number built in each successive year, from the construction of the first:

In 1811,	1	In 1820,	10
1814,	1	1821,	5
1815,	2	1822,	13
1816,	3	1823,	15
1817,	7	1824,	16
1818,	25	1825,	27
1819,	34	1826,	56

Of the whole number of steam-boats built in the west, 90 have been lost or destroyed in the following manner, viz: 28 struck on snags; 6 were burnt; 1 stove by the ice; 1

*The Figure Heads and other sculptured ornaments, with which our steam-boats are decorated, and which are so justly admired, are made by *Messrs.* Sims and Shepherd of this city.

sunk by another boat; and the remainder worn out. There are now 143 steam-boats, carrying about 24,000 tons, running upon the western waters: of these, 48 were built at Cincinnati; 35 at Pittsburgh; 10 at New-Albany; 7 at Marietta; 5 at Louisville; 4 at New-York, and the residue at various points on the Ohio, the engines for which have nearly all been furnished by Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The following is a list of all the steam boats which have been built at Cincinnati, with their tonnage, engine, and age, as nearly as could be ascertained by the most accurate enquiries.

Name.	Year.	Tons.		Remarks.
Vesta,	1816	100		Worn out 1821.
Comet,	1817	154		Struck a snag in 1823.
Cincinnati,				Struck a snag.
Eagle,	1818	120		Struck a snag and lost, 1826.
Gen. Pike,	1818	180		Destroyed in 1823.
Hecla,	1818	120		Worn out in 1823.
Henderson,	1818	124		Worn out in 1825.
Perseverance,	1818	50		Burnt in the Ohio in 1820.
Vulcan,	1819	258		Worn out in 1824.
Tennessee,	"	416		Struck a snag in 1823.
Gen. Greene,	1820	306		Struck a snag in 1823.
Osage,	"	144		Struck a snag in 1824.
Paragon,	1819	350	Low.	
Eliza,	1821	65	High.	
Nashville,	1822	200	High.	Struck a snag in 1826.
Miami,	1822	50	High.	
Andrew Jackson,	1823	270	High.	
Belle Creole,	"	122	Low.	
Magnet,	"	160	Low.	
Rob Roy,	"	240	High.	
American,	1824	50	High.	
Caledonia,	"	350	Low.	
Highland Laddie,	"	80	High.	
Lawrence,	"	122	High.	
Mexico,	"	125	Low.	
Velocipede,	"	109	Low.	
Atalanta,	1825	148	Low.	
Ariel,	"	80	High.	
Cavalier,	"	180	Low.	
Columbia,	"	200	Low.	
Caravan,	"	220	High.	
Gen. Marion,	"	75		
Dewitt Clinton,	"	132	Low.	
Geo. Washington,	"	360	High.	
Helen McGregor,	"	340	High.	
Ohio,	"	80	High.	
Patriot,	"	258	High.	
Pioneer,	"	200	High.	

Phœbus,	"	80	High.	
Rotary,	"	30	High.	
Courtland,	1826	212	High.	
Cincinnati,	"	100	High.	
Gen. Carrol,	"	272		
Hercules, tow-boat.	"	275	High.	
Planter,	"	130	Low.	
Philadelphia,	"	325	High.	
Opelousas,	"	133	High.	
Robert Burns,	"	125	High.	
Red River Packet,	"	120	High.	
Tecumseh,	"	212	High.	
Tuscumbia,	"	210	High.	
Virginia,	"	122	Low.	
Amazon,	"	300	Low.	Just Finished.
Albion,	"	50		
Gen. Hamilton,	"	158		
Ben. Franklin,	"	165	Mongrel.	
Florida,	"	230	do.	
Grampus, tow-boat,	1827	290	High.—100 pounds to inch.	
Beaver,	1827	148	Mongrel.	Now Finishing.
Brandywine,	1827	140	"	Now Finishing.

Total. 60 boats, 11,225 Tons.*

The amount of capital belonging to the citizens of Cincinnati, now invested in steam-boats, is about five hundred thousand dollars.

We shall leave this subject by simply subjoining the following list of steam-boats, with the amount of their tonnage which arrived *at*, and departed *from* the port of Cincinnati, between the 5th and 12th of Feb. 1827.

George Washington,	360	Columbus,	350
Liberator,	300	Fame,	350
Patriot,	258	Caledonia,	350
Philadelphia,	325	Commerce,	250
Lady Washington,	150	Atalanta,	150
Mexico,	125	Belle Creole,	120
Gen. Pike,	120	Franklin,	165
Phœbus,	80	Tell,	100
Marion,	75	Velocipede,	109
Crusader,	170	Bolivar,	150
Josephine,	60		

Total Number, 21. Total Tonnage, 4,117.

Comment upon the above statement is wholly unnecessary. * speaks volumes in regard to the trade and commercial prosperity of Cincinnati, and the surrounding country.

*For much of the information contained in the above list, we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Ephraim Robins, of the Protection Insurance Office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Upon this subject, it is impossible to obtain either *full* or *minute* information, but what is here offered, may be considered as substantially correct, as far as it extends, and may serve as the basis of estimates for the immense trade of the city.

Of the Imports into Cincinnati, most of the Dry Goods, and lighter articles, are brought from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, over the mountains to Wheeling, or Pittsburgh, and thence down the river. The Groceries, Queensware, and other heavy articles, are brought up from New-Orleans. The Iron, of which large quantities are consumed here, and sold to the surrounding country, is principally brought from Pittsburgh; Sandy and Licking rivers, in Kentucky; and from Paint and Brush creeks, in Ohio. The Bar Iron of Sandy, is esteemed, by those who use it, equal in quality to any other; that of Licking also sustains a high reputation.

The Castings come principally from Brush-creek, and those of that place bear a higher price in market than any others. Nails come from Pittsburgh and Boston,—many from the latter place—a strong comment upon the deficiency of our manufactures.

Lead is brought from Missouri; Salt from the Conemaugh works, in Pennsylvania, and those upon the Kenhawa, in Virginia.

The pine Timber and Boards used here, are floated down in rafts, from near the sources of the Alleghany river,—chiefly from the immense forests of pine around Olean Point, in New-York. No pine of any consequence is found on the Ohio, though locust, oak, black walnut, and other valuable kinds of timber are in the greatest abundance.

Of our Exports, the principal part are carried to the West Indies and South America. Pork and Whiskey find a market in the Atlantic cities. Lard is consumed in Cuba and South America, as a substitute for Butter. A portion of all these articles, with many others, constitute the supplies, furnished by contract, for many posts of the United States' Army. No inconsiderable quantity is consumed by the districts bordering on the Lower Mississippi.

IMPORTS FOR 1826.

Iron, bar, sheet and spike,	1,450 tons,	$181,250
—— *Castings*,	350 tons,	21,000

—— Pig,	768	tons,	23,040
Nails,	7,000	kegs,	63,000
Lead and Shot,	550,000	lbs.	37,500
Copper, Tin Plate and Glassware,			80,000
Queensware,	2200	crates,	88,000
Cotton,	1,100	bales,	37,000
Salt,	46,000	barrels,	82,800
Coal,	200,000	bushels,	20,000
Lumber, Boards,	5,000,000	feet,	
—— Shingles,	3,500,000		64,000
—— Joice & Scantling,	400,000	feet,	
—— Timber,	122,000	cubic feet,	
Indigo,			25,000
Coffee,	1,100,000	lbs.	198,000
Tea,	220,000	lbs.	208,000
Sugar,			80,000
Fish,	3,000	barrels,	20,000
Liquors, Spices, and other articles,			200,000
Dry Goods,			1,100,000
		Total,	$2,528,590

Exports in 1826.

Flour,	55,000	barrels,	$165,000
Whiskey,	14,500	barrels,	101,500
Pork,	17,000	barrels,	102,000
Lard,	1,280,000	lbs.	64,000
Hams and Bacon,	1,425,000	lbs.	57,000
Feathers,	302,000	lbs.	78,520
Beeswax,	78,825	lbs.	21,091
Cheese,	75,000	lbs.	5,329
Butter,	5,000	kegs,	17,500
Ginseng,	95,500	lbs.	16,235
Beans,	1,000	barrels,	3,000
Tobacco,	1,500	kegs,	12,225
Linseed Oil,	1,200	barrels,	20,400
Bristles,	2,000	lbs.	760
Hats,			75,000
Cabinet Furniture,			47,000
Candles and Soap,			30,000
Type and Printing Materials,			19,000
Beer and Porter,			7,000
Clocks, &c.			15,000
Clothing,			50,000
Hay, Oats, Corn, Corn-meal, Apples, Cider, Dried Fruit, Castings, Cooper's Ware, Window Glass, Tin Ware, Ploughs, Wagons, Stills, Horses, Poultry, Cigars, &c. &c.			$150,000
		Total.	$1,063,560

In the exports above enumerated, no portion of that which descends the Great and Little Miamies is included. This however, properly belongs to them; for the produce of which we have been speaking is chiefly the growth of the Miami country, and all which it exports is applied to the payment of what is brought into it. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that about 100 boats descend the Great Miami, during the high water, in each season, and that 30 descend the Little Miami. These boats will average 250 barrels each; making for the whole number 33,500 barrels. If then we suppose that they are equivalent to an equal quantity of flour, their value will be about $100,000.

To the exports must also be added the value of the steamboats built here, and paid for by foreign capitalists.

Of the importations, a re-exportation is constantly made to the most distant places with which Cincinnati has any commercial intercourse. This business has been greatly extended within three or four years, and is now greater than is generally supposed, and would be conducted on a still larger scale, if our merchants possessed capital, equal to their enterprise. Cincinnati, in this manner, derives a profit, like the cities on the sea-board, from goods which are merely *in transitu*. A large amount, probably more than one-third of all imported here, is ultimately carried to places, for whose produce this is not the shipping port, hence, the nominal imports and exports do not exhibit the true balance of trade. If we could deduct from the imports the exact amount of what is not consumed in the region watered by the Miamies, and White-water, we should probably find the exports to equal the imports.

The Pork business of this city, is equal, if not of greater magnitude than that of Baltimore; and is, perhaps, not exceeded by that of any place in the world. This will appear from a reference to the foregoing table of exports, and from the fact, that between the 15th of November, 1826, and the 15th of February, 1827, a period of three months, forty thousand hogs have been packed in Cincinnati:—Thirty thousand of which were slaughtered within the limits of the corporation, and ten thousand brought in wagons, from the country around.

Among the exports from this place, Beef forms a smaller portion, than would at first be supposed. The great facilities *for raising* cattle, and the high price of beef in other

places, are such that it may be easily rendered a large and profitable article of exportation. It is hoped that the farmers of the Miami Country, will soon make a proper estimate of the importance of adding this, to the list of their exports.

The manufacture of Pot and Pearl-ashes, is likewise neglected in this district, although the material for making them exists in such great abundance.

Hemp, Barley, Tobacco, and many other articles, have hitherto been too much overlooked, in the undivided attention, which our Agriculturalists have paid to the raising of Wheat and Corn.

The present system of agriculture between the Miamies, requires, indeed, some important changes, which, when properly made, will result in individual profit, and general prosperity to the country.

In the exhibition of exports from the Miami Country, we have already an animating picture of its exuberant soil and productive industry. In it we see, the source and principle of the rapid growth, and flourishing condition of its commercial Metropolis; and the evidence of its continued prosperity in wealth, population, and importance.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

POST-OFFICE.

During the year 1826, $8,162 dollars were received for postage at this office for letters. Within the same period, 3,750 *free* letters were delivered, and throughout the year, 20 mails per week were sent out of, and received in, the city—ten of which were carried in stages, to wit: three eastward, on the Chillicothe, three do. on the Lebanon, three do. on the Dayton and Columbus, and one southern, on the Georgetown, Kentucky, routes. The remaining ten were transported on horse-back.

The Rev. William Burke is Post-master, and Mr. Elam P. Langdon, Assistant Post-master.

UNITED STATES LAND-OFFICE.

The offices for the sale of public lands, in the Cincinnati district, are kept in the eastern part of the city; that of the *Register*, (PEYTON S. SYMMES) near the corner of Lawrence and Congress streets; and that of the *Receiver*, (ANDREW M. BAILEY) north of Congress street, on Broadway.

UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

The Bank of the United States, established an office of Discount and Deposite in this city, in April, 1817, which was withdrawn in October, 1820, and re-established in May, 1825. J. REYNOLDS, *President*. P. BENSON, *Cashier*.

This, at present, is the only Banking establishment in Cincinnati.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Until recently little attention has been paid to this subject, in the West. If we except foreign agencies, the Louisville Company for a long time held a monopoly of this business.

In a few years it accumulated enormous profits and raised the value of its stock many fold. A company was established here several years since, but it did little business, and became extinct in the subsequent commercial derangements.

Of late two companies have been incorporated here, and are now in successful operation.

OHIO INSURANCE COMPANY.

T. GOODMAN, *President*. MORGAN NEVILLE, *Secretary*.

This company was incorporated in January, 1826, with a capital of $250,000 which may be increased to 500,000; 2010 shares, at $50 each, were immediately subscribed, and the amount paid in, or secured by notes and mortgages. Its concerns are managed by a President, Secretary and eighteen Directors. It has been about a year in operation, and possessing the confidence of the community, its business is increasing, and the stock promises to become highly valuable.

CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in January, 1827. It is constituted upon the principles of mutual Insurance, and has a certain amount deposited to meet the contingent loss of any member. EZEKIEL HALL, *Chairman*; JOHN JOLLY, *Secretary*.

PROTECTION INSURANCE OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Agent—EPHRAIM ROBINS.

This company was recently incorporated in Hartford, and has established an agency here, for the purpose of insuring against Fire and Marine Risks. To determine and adjust all losses, a Board of Counsellors have been appointed by the company to assist the agent, whose award is binding upon the Company; should the party dissent, arbiters may be called, whose decision is also final, as it respects the office. This office has issued, since its establishment here, a considerable number of policies, and enjoys the confidence of the community.

THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was established here in 1825. WILLIAM GOODMAN, *Agent.*

THE TRADER'S INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, have an office here, with THOMAS NEWELL, *Agent.*

THE UNITED STATES' INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, have an office here, with WILLIM HARTSHORNE, *Agent.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

An office of general agency and intelligence has been established by Mr. N. Holley, which may be rendered very useful by making known the various wants of individuals.

AUCTIONS.

In Cincinnati, there are ten licensed Auctioneers, who, in the year 1826, sold goods to the amount of $233,800.—A duty of 3 per cent., or $7,014, was paid by them to the County Treasurer: one half of this is applied, by law, to the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, and the other to the Medical College of Ohio.

CHAPTER XII.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

Real property has been advancing in value with the progress of population. The price of lots varies so much, according to their location and commercial advantages, that satisfactory information cannot here be given in regard to it. Within the last two years, the value of real estate has advanced more rapidly than for several years previous. With those however, who are acquainted with the prospects of the city, the prices are not considered to be above, if even at their real value. From the constant tide of immigration there is a greater demand for houses, than can be readily supplied, which renders rents proportionably high.

It is this, with the regular and certain increase of value, which makes investments of money in real estate both safe and profitable. Capital to a large amount may be so invested in real estate, that it will immediately produce from 10 to 12 per cent per. annum. Many investments have been made that yield at this time from 12 to 18 per cent. Nothing can be hazarded in stating that, capital judiciously expended in the purchase of real estate in this city, at present prices, will yield permanently from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

Cincinnati for several years has been deficient in the amount of its disposable capital: a nominal superfluity of it existed during the prosperity of the local banks: after their destruction, paper currency was almost withdrawn from circulation, and much of the metalic currency applied to the payment of the debts due the U. S. Bank, and the eastern merchants. From this condition of affairs the city has been gradually recovering, but its citizens are not yet large capitalists. Although engaged in profitable business, most of them have not the means of extending it to a scale proportioned to their enterprize, and the resources of the place. Money is consequently in great demand, and a high price is willingly paid for its use. For small sums 36 per cent. per annum, is frequently given, and for large ones from 10 to 20 per cent. is common. Indeed the market value of money may be safely estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent.; for there are but few investments in which it will not yield that

amount. In Ohio there are no penalties imposed upon usury, and the contract for any rate of interest is valid. This policy has been adopted to supply the deficiency of capital, by encouraging loans and investments by foreigners.

The following memoranda of the average retail prices for 1826, of a few articles in our market, are added for the information of distant readers.

Flour, $3 per barrel,
Whiskey, 25 cents per gallon.
Beef, 2 to $3 per cwt.
Pork, $2 "
Butter, 10 to 12½ cents per lb.
Cheese, 6 to 7 cents.
Lard, 4 to 6 cents.
Feathers, 25 cents.
Turkeys, 25 to 37 cents each.
Geese, 18 to 25 "
Ducks, 8 to 12 "
Chickens, 6¼ "
Soap, 4½ cents per lb.
Candles, 10 cents.

Corn 12 cents per bushel.
Oats, 12 to 18 cents per bushel.
Potatoes, Irish, 25 to 50 per bushel.
do. Sweet, 37 to 62 "
Eggs, 6 cents per dozen.
Bacon, 3 to 5 cents per lb.
Hams, 4 to 6 cents, "
Veal, 3 to 4 cents, "
Mutton 2 to 4 cents, "
Honey, 12 cents, "
Apples, 25 to 37 cents per bushel.
Peaches, 25 to 37 cents, "
Dried Fruit, 75 cents, "

CHAPTER XIII.

ROADS.

The position of Cincinnati, with respect to roads and water courses, is such, that those who travel through the interior, from the South and West, towards the North, or from the latter to the former, can scarcely avoid it, without inconvenience to themselves. In former days, a voyage up the Mississippi, was the labour of months, and the southern merchants and planters encountered the perils of the ocean, to escape this delay of time and risk of health. A great change has taken place:—the trip from New-Orleans to this place is now accomplished in from 12 to 14 days, and the Ohio and Mississippi have become the great highway, upon which nearly all who live upon their borders, seek the business, or the pleasures of the North. Upon their arrival at Cincinnati, it becomes a new point of departure: they may either continue their voyage up the river to Wheeling or Pittsburgh, and from those points, pass over the mountains to Baltimore; or, they may go through the interior of Ohio to

the same points; or, take the stage for Portland, on the Lake; view the rich fields of the Miami Country; visit the falls of Niagara; examine the magnificent improvements of New-York, and descend the Hudson. This will probably become the most fashionable journey made by western or southern people. It affords most of the interesting, the beautiful, and the grand, which our country contains.

The following, are the principal routes and distances, proceeding from this place:

From Cincinnati to Sandusky City, by Dayton and Columbus, the route heretofore travelled, is about 250 miles.—The villages and towns passed through, are interesting, and the accommodations, as to stages and houses, are good.

From Cincinnati to the same point, by Xenia, Urbanna, Marysville, and Bucyrus, the distance is but 200 miles. On this route, a new line of stages will be established in the spring, which is intended to go through in three days, and meet a steam-boat at Lower Sandusky. The whole distance to New-York, by this route, will be about 850 miles, and the journey can be easily accomplished in 10 days.

From Cincinnati to Wheeling, by land, is about 242 miles. On this route, there is a daily line of stages, which is a continuation of that on the Cumberland road. By this way, the traveller passes through the central parts of Ohio, and arrives in Baltimore in 8 or 9 days. The roads in Ohio, are generally good from May till November.

From Cincinnati to Lexington is about 80 miles, and a stage generally runs between the places, during the summer and fall seasons.

FROM CINCINNATI TO SANDUSKY CITY.

From Cincinnati to Reading,	10	mls.	Springfield,	9	72
To Sharon,	5	15	Urbanna,	14	86
To Lebanon,	15	30	Milford,	18	104
To Waynesville,	10	40	Marysville,	6	110
Little Miami,	6	46	Scioto River,	20	130
Xenia,	8	54	Marion,	6	136
Yellow Springs,	9	63	Bucyrus,	17	153
			Sandusky City,	47	200

FROM CINCINNATI TO SANDUSKY CITY, BY THE WAY OF DAYTON AND COLUMBUS.

To Springfield,	15		Columbus,	13	130
Hamilton,	10	25	Blendon,	11	141
Middletown,	14	39	Mount Vernon,	33	174
Franklin,	6	45	Bellville,	20	194

Miamiesburgh,	6	51	Mansfield,	9	203
Dayton,	12	63	New Haven,	22	225
Fairfield,	11	74	Peru,	10	235
Springfield,	14	88	Norwalk,	7	242
Deer-creek,	18	106	Milan,	5	247
Little Darby,	9	115	Sandusky City,	11	258
Big Darby,	2	117			

FROM SANDUSKY CITY TO BUFFALO.

To Huron,	10		Ohio State Line,	15	
Black River,	20		Erie,	25	
Cleaveland,	25		Portland,	35	
Fairport,	30		Dunkirk,	15	
Ashtabula,	30		Buffalo,	45	250

FROM CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURGH.

Lebanon,	30		Zanesville,	36	168
Vanmetre's,	30		St. Clairsville,	75	243
Greenfield,	17		Wheeling,	10	253
Chillicothe,	21	98	Washington, Pa.	32	285
Tarleton,	18		Pittsburgh,	25	310
Lancaster,	16	132			

FROM CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURGH, BY WATER.

To Maysville,	63	Marietta,	278½
Scioto River,	105	Wheeling,	363½
Big Sandy,	143½	Steubenville,	385½
G. Kenhawa,	194	Pittsburgh,	455½

FROM CINCINNATI TO WHEELING.

Columbia,	6		Tarleton,	8	
Newtown,	5		Clear-creek,	6	
Batavia,	10		Lancaster,	10	126
Williamsburgh,	7		Rushville,	10	
White Oak,	11		Somerset,	8	
Newmarket,	11		Uniontown,	9	
Bainbridge,	24		Zanesville,	9	162
Chillicothe,	18	92	Wheeling,	80	242
Kingston,	10				

FROM CINCINNATI TO COLUMBUS.

To Reading,	10		Massie's creek,	7	61
Sharonville,	5	15	Charleston,	11	72
Lebanon,	15	30	Deer-creek,	14	86
Waynesville,	10	40	Little Darby,	9	95
Little Miami,	6	46	Darby-creek,	2	97
Xenia,	8	54	Columbus,	13	110

FROM CINCINNATI TO LOUISVILLE.

Big Bone,	20	Middletown,	26
Sander's Mill,	23	Louisville,	12
Simpson's Ferry,	10		
Henry Court-house,	12		103

FROM CINCINNATI TO VINCENNES.

Burlington,	15	French Lick,	34
Rising Sun,	10	E. F. Whiteriver,	17
Judge Cotton's,	20	N. F. Whiteriver,	19
Madison,	20	Vincennes,	16
New-Lexington,	17		—
Salem,	32		200

FROM CINCINNATI TO LEXINGTON.

Gaines',	18	Georgetown,	14
Theobald's,	15	Lexington,	12
Gouge's,	11		—
Eagle-creek,	12		82

FROM CINCINNATI TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Kentucky river,	78½	Tennessee,	456
Louisville,	131½	Mouth of Ohio,	504
Wabash,	376½	Natchez,	1165
Shawneetown,	386½	New-Orleans,	1462
Cumberland River,	444½		

CHAPTER XIV.

SUMMER'S RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati may be considered the nearest point, at which such of the inhabitants of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, as are induced to leave their homes during the summer, can find the advantages of a city residence, and a healthy climate united. Indeed, each succeeding summer, for the last few years, has brought with it an increased number of those who are flying from southern heat and disease; and it may be anticipated, that each succeeding year will afford its accumulated numbers. The facilities with which the city can be reached from the south by water; its inviting aspect to strangers; its salubrious situation; the affability of its inhabitants, as well as its being the point of debarkation from the steam boats, for those who wish to view the interior of Ohio, or pass to the eastern states, by the way of the Lakes and the Erie Canal,—all contribute to render Cincinnati at once the centre of attraction to those travelling for health and pleasure, and the great thoroughfare between

the south-western and north-eastern states. Those families, of the south who may not wish to make an annual visit to the east, will find this no undesirable residence for the summer and fall seasons.

They can here have the advantage of excellent schools for their children, and find, in the bosom of a cultivated society, many rational sources of amusement for themselves. They may pass without inconvenience either by land or upon the canal, through the pleasant villages of the Miami Country; spend a few weeks at the Yellow springs, in whose vicinity are to be seen the beautiful and romantic falls of the Little Miami, or partake of the medicinal waters in the valley of Big Bone, where lie imbedded the relics of the Mammoth, alike so long celebrated for its size and extinction.

It may be supposed, that the period is not remote, when many of the wealthy planters and professional gentlemen of the south, will have their summer villas within the environs of Cincinnati, and those who may feel unwilling to be deprived of the services of their slaves, can still have the advantages of a city life, by locating themselves on the Kentucky shore, in the villages of Newport and Covington, both of which are healthy, and delightfully situated opposite to Cincinnati. The experiments of the last season have fully demonstrated, that small steam boats may descend the Ohio from Cincinnati in the driest period of the year; for in the month of October and November, although the river was quite low, several of the smaller steam boats made a safe and speedy passage to Natchez. The difficulties attending a return to the south at that season are consequently lessened. This removes what has heretofore been a serious objection to a summer's residence in the commercial metropolis of Ohio.

CHAPTER XV.

THE FINE ARTS.

Although Cincinnati is perhaps not sufficiently advanced in the Fine Arts, to supply adequate materials for a separate chapter: yet it would be scarcely proper to pass over the subject without remarking that we have several artists of genius and reputation in the principal branches of this interesting department.

In Portrait painting we may indeed boast of a young artist* who has but a single rival in the Western Country. In Landscape painting we could name more than one of considerable promise; and in the line of Ornamental and Scene painting a number of excellent specimens might be referred to. The admired busts of Lafayette, Clinton, Clay, Jackson, and Gaines, sufficiently demonstrate the plastic skill of one of our citizens, in *modelling* likenesses:—the numerous Figure Heads, and other sculptured ornaments of our steam-boats, display the taste and ingenuity, of two others, as Carvers, and various publications have lately furnished several specimens of the successful efforts of our engravers.

*Mr. A. H. Corwine, a native of Kentucky.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATE OF SOCIETY.

There is, perhaps, no place in the United States, more favourable for observing the influence of our Republican System upon Society at large, than in Cincinnati. Its inhabitants are emigrants from all quarters of the Union, and from different parts of Europe; yet there is no portion of them from any particular district, so numerous, as to cause a general adherence to the peculiar prejudices and manners, in which they had been educated. Neither do we find the subdivisions of society influenced by national partialities. We

have neither St. Andrews, St. Georges, St. Patricks, nor New-England Societies, to foster those prejudices, in favour of distant lands, which are so unfriendly to the happiness of those who have come to spend their lives in another clime. An entire freedom from political restraint, leaving all at liberty to follow such pursuits as are most agreeable, favours the assimilation of all classes to each other, and the adoption of such manners and customs, as are most suitable to our situation. There is, consequently, a more rapid amalgamation of manner and feeling, than would be expected among a people so recently collected together, from so many different countries.

In Morals, we may safely defy the strictest scrutiny, to point out a rival place, where fewer vices or crimes are committed among an equal number of people; and as our city has hitherto had scarcely any other police, than public opinion, we must, of course, attribute the good order and morality which prevail among us, to the correct feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants. The most prominent source of crime and wretchedness, among our eastern brethren,—the vice of drunkenness—although not unknown here, is more rare than in other parts of the Union.* Nor does the vice of gaming flourish here to any great extent, although much pains have been taken to introduce it, at different periods, and sometimes with apparent success; yet, happily, it has not yet been so far naturalized, as to appear to be in a congenial clime. Lottery gambling, so prevalent in most other parts of the United States, is not one of our evils. The sale of foreign tickets is prohibited by law; and the only lottery granted for many years, by this state, although its profits were destined for a purpose interesting to the community, was entirely unsuccessful. We trust that this may be the last attempt to legalize gambling in Ohio, and that the correct moral feeling, exhibited by the community in this respect, may prove a salutary example to our sister states.

The most numerous class of our citizens, consists of our Mechanics, and, as a body, they may be referred to as one of the chief causes of our prosperity. Of this class, indeed, we may justly feel proud, not only on account of their professional skill and dexterity, but also, because they possess, generally, the characteristics of good citizens.

* One cause of this, may be, that our climate is unfavorable to the longevity of drunkards, which may be considered one of the many *blessings with which* we are favoured.

Our Merchants are distinguished for their enterprize and activity; the greatest obstacle to their success being their number, which is generally more than the business of the place can profitably sustain. The latter remark is equally applicable to our professional men, (to those, at least, of Law and Medicine) of whom a few are eminent, and a number very respectable.

Of men of leisure and fortune, there are few or none. Of this class, a certain portion is desirable, provided they be possessed of public spirit, and of good taste sufficient to lead them to devote a portion of time in such manner, as to benefit the community, by aiding in the diffusion of Literature and Science, and establishing and fostering useful public institutions The greatest evil to be apprehended from this class, is, that they may hasten the encroachments of luxury. We are aware, that with the advance of society in wealth and refinement, a progressive increase of luxury is natural, and, perhaps, desirable, on account of its encouraging industry and improving the arts; but experience has shown, that its uniform tendency is to increase faster than the means of supporting it, and, in such cases, it becomes the parent of both crime and suffering.

The general features of the fashionable portion of our community, are similar to those of the same class in the eastern cities, with an equal amount of refinement, if not a like degree of useless etiquette. Throughout the winter season, there are public balls, assemblies, and cotillion parties, for the gratification of those who are fond of dancing. Private parties are both frequently and elegantly given, in which cards, music, dancing, and conversation, constitute the principal sources of amusement. There is an increasing fondness for the Stage, and for the last two seasons, our Commedians have received an amount of patronage, not less flattering, than unexampled in previous years. The Museums are becoming fashionable resorts for evening parties. During the winter season, there are Lectures delivered in each, once or twice a week, upon Literary and Scientific subjects, which are generally well attended. This rational custom should be continued,—it being admirably calculated to promote intercourse, good feeling, and a taste for intellectual pleasures.

In the summer season, excursions to Big Bone and the Yellow Springs, serve to amuse those who have leisure and

inclination to seek for pleasure, health, and rural scenery.

In the dwellings of the middling and poorer classes, there is, in general, that appearance of comfort and ease, which denotes a fertile country, and a benignant government,—where labour receives its reward, and enjoys it in security. The means of substantial enjoyment, are probably more extensively diffused throughout our community, than among any other people in existence. Although this remark may appear to display more of local partiality than of knowledge, yet we do not fear the result of a candid investigation of its correctness: And however sanguine our expectations may at first appear, respecting the future destinies of our favourite city, if the grounds on which they are made be impartially examined, they will be found, we think, to warrant our anticipations.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANY.

GRAND MASONIC HALL.

We are informed, that the members of the different Masonic Societies of Cincinnati, are sanguine in the opinion, that the Grand Lodge of Ohio,* will be removed to Cincinnati, where a Grand Hall will be erected, that shall reflect credit on the state, and do honour to the taste and munificence of the Fraternity.

*OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

M. W. John M. Goodenow, Grand Master.
R. W. Thomas Corwin, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. William Rossell Foster, Sen. Grand Warden.
R. W. Roswell Stone, Jun'r. Grand Warden,
W. Lincoln Goodale, Grand Treasurer.
W. Bela Latham, Grand Secretary.
W. Walter M. Blake, Grand Marshal.

For the last two years, this subject has been before the Grand Lodge at Columbus, and it is stated that the strongest objections to the location of that institution in this place, have been removed by the liberal offers, which have been made by the Cincinnati Lodges. The remaining objection to this measure, most strongly urged, is its remoteness from the centre of the state. This objection, even at the present moment, has not much weight: but the completion of the canals, and the national turnpike, together with the general improvement of the roads throughout the state, will not only obviate it entirely, but give such facilities for reaching Cincinnati, as will be equalled by few, if any other places in the state.

A change in the period of holding the meetings of the Grand Lodge, from the winter to the summer season, and we are informed that there can be no valid objections urged against such a change, would always afford good roads and canal navigation, besides securing a more punctual attendance from those who are the only proper component parts of this institution.

The enterprize and comparative wealth of the Masonic bodies of this city,—the numerous facilities which it possesses over all other points in the state, for the selection of

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Rev. and W. George C. Sedgwick, Grand Chaplain.
W. Robert T. Lytle, Grand Orator.
W. David Spangler, Grand S. Deacon.
W. William Coolman, Grand J. Deacon.
W. William Fielding, Grand Lecturer.
W. William John, Grand Tyler.

GRAND CHAPTER OF OHIO.

M. E. Charles R. Sherman, Grand High Priest.
E. John Satterthwaite, Deputy G. H. Priest.
E. Joshua Downer, Grand King.
E. Samuel Stokely, Grand Scribe.
E. Lincoln Goodale, Grand Treasurer.
E. Bela Latham, Grand Secretary.
E. James W. Lanier, Grand Marshal.
E. James McAboy, Grand Chaplain.
Companion Robert T. Lytle, Grand Captain of the Host.
" Thos. Orr, Grand Principal Sojourner.
" David Spangler, Grand Royal Arch Captain.
" James Price, Grand Master, 3d Vail.
" Moses Levi, Grand Master, 2d Vail.
" Walter M. Blake, Grand Master, 1st Vail.
" William John, Grand Guard.

skillful mechanics, and cheap materials for building, together with its many other advantages, will, it is confidently believed, induce the Grand Lodge to reflect maturely, before she will withhold from the Fraternity at large, the important benefits that will follow the location of its Hall in Cincinnati. Should the Grand Lodge ultimately select this place for the site of their Hall, and unite with our Societies in its erection, there can be little doubt of the efficient co-operation of our citizens, in aiding its early completion, by donations, or subscriptions for stock, according to the plan upon which it may be established.

Such has been the increase of the Masonic brethren in this city, within a few years, that the erection of a Hall, for their own accommodation, whether the Grand Lodge shall unite with them or not, will be speedily undertaken; but not, we are assured, until the Societies possess the ability to erect such an one, as will do honour to the city, to the state, and to Masonry.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

It is gratifying, that the municipal authorities of the city, as well as the citizens generally, are beginning to think seriously about the purchase of a piece of ground, upon which, at some future time, to erect a City Hall, and establish a Public Promenade, for pleasure, ornament, and recreation. The importance of this subject, as it regards health, utility, and the beauty of Cincinnati, is too generally felt, and too universally acknowledged, to require that any arguments should here be urged in its favour. There is but one block of ground, eligibly situated for this object, that can now be procured at a fair price, and unless this be speedily secured, the increasing value of property, will soon place even that beyond the resources of the corporation. The block referred to, is the one on which Judge Burnet resides, between Vine and Race, and Third and Fourth streets. Perhaps the city plat does not contain one better suited for the purposes of a Public Square than this, owing to its central and elevated position. The terms upon which it is offered, make its purchase a matter of speculation, even should it not be ultimately used by the city, for public purposes. It can now be obtained for about $25,000, and no one, who has studied the prospects of our city, will doubt, but that in ten years, it may be sold for double that sum.

A row of lots, fronting on Third street, the buildings upon which would not materially injure the beauty of the square, could, it is believed, at this time, be leased for a sum that would nearly meet the accruing interest of the money required for the purchase of it. Another row, fronting on Race street, may also be leased to advantage, and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the principal. The block is already covered with shade trees, flowering shrubs, and evergreens; and several liberal donations have been promised, towards ornamenting and improving the grounds still further, if the city become the purchaser. It has been stated, that the Cincinnati Water Company, would, in that case, supply, gratuitously, the necessary water for ornamenting it with a Fountain.

The building now upon it, has two spacious rooms,—one of which would conveniently accommodate the City Council, and the other, the City Court. There are others, which would answer as offices for the City Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk, &c. This building, indeed, will be amply sufficient for the accommodation of the Municipal Authorities of the city, until the state of its treasury would justify the erection of a City Hall, corresponding in size and magnificence to the future destinies of Cincinnati.

As the present appears to be an auspicious period for laying the foundation of a permanent revenue for the city, it will not, perhaps, be considered as without the limits of this work, to suggest the policy of the city becoming the owner of all the ground lying south of Front street, and between Broadway and the mouth of Deer-creek, which can be obtained at a fair price. The public Quay, which is already yielding a handsome revenue to the city, is too limited in extent. for the amount of business that is now done upon it. This must be evident to those who have witnessed, within the last few days, from ten to twelve large steam-boats, crowded together against the Quay, for the purpose of receiving and discharging their cargoes. In addition to the ordinary expansion of the commercial business of the city, the completion of the Miami Canal, will greatly augment it. The period is but a short one, when the entire space between the limits above mentioned, in addition to that already owned by the city, will be required, upon which to transact, with convenience, this business. Were this ground owned by the corporation, and properly disposed of, for

Quays and Ware-houses, it would yield, in future years, with the public property below it, a revenue which would lessen the burthens of taxation, if not entirely supersede the necessity of imposing them. With these suggestions, the expediency of the measure is left for the consideration and wisdom of the Council and our citizens.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

This subject has been one of much speculation for several years past. Its importance is perhaps not less apparent, than the practicability of its execution. The scarcity of capital among our citizens may delay it for a few more years, but the period is manifestly not remote, when its construction will be undertaken.

The feasibility of throwing a permanent bridge over the Ohio at this place, at an expense which would secure a handsome interest upon the sum required for its accomplishment, is generally admitted, by those practical, calculating men, who have had the subject under consideration, and who have possessed the existing *data*, from which to draw their conclusions.

The water of the Ohio passes over a bed of limestone rock, which will not only supply the stone, necessary in the construction of the piers and abutments, but also, an admirable foundation for them to rest upon. The distance from the top of the bank at the foot of Broadway, to the top of the bank in Newport or Covington, is 1,630 feet, or about 543 yards. What is termed the channel of the river lies near the north shore; its south edge is 435 feet distant from the wall at the foot of Broadway. There is in this channel a gradual descent from the north to the south edge; the distance from one to the other being about 225 feet. Should this space be thought too great to exist with safety between the piers, an intermediate one may readily be constructed in the channel, the greatest depth at low water not exceeding 12 feet. The whole distance across the river would require 8 or 9 piers, besides the abutments on either bank. From the foot of Broadway, a bridge would strike the Kentucky shore, opposite the mouth of Licking. A line drawn from the bank on the Newport shore, until, at a distance of 200 feet from the place of beginning, it should intersect a similar line, from the Covington shore, would indicate the proper point for a pier, on which the main bridge should terminate. *From this, branches* should be carried to Newport and Cov-

ington, thus uniting those two villages with each other, and both with Cincinnati.

Between the shore and the northern edge of the channel, there is, during the high water, an eddy, formed by the steam mill above, over which, the *draw* may properly be made to admit the passage of steam boats at that stage of the river: at a medium stage, the elevation of the bridge over the main channel of the stream, would be such as to permit the passage of the largest class of boats. Various estimates of the cost of this work have been made, varying in amount from one to two hundred thousand dollars. An architect who has superintended the construction of several bridges in the Miami Country, and whose practical skill entitles his opinions to confidence, has recently given this subject some consideration. His estimates of the cost of a bridge, of the length above mentioned, supported by nine stone piers, including *breakers* above each, to protect them from the ice and drift wood; branching so as to connect Newport and Covington, and secured from the weather by a neat and substantial cover, is $150,000.

How nearly this may approximate to the truth, remains to be determined by more accurate surveys. Should it even cost $200,000, still it is believed, that the tolls would, from the time of its completion, yield a handsome interest upon its cost, with a certain prospect of an increase, corresponding to the rapid advances of the city and surrounding country. It is hoped that our public spirited citizens, will not lose sight of an object so deeply connected with the convenience and ornament of the city. If our own resources at the present moment, are not adequate to the magnitude of the work, it would perhaps, be no difficult matter to put in requisition some of the surplus capital of our eastern brethren, to aid in its early accomplishment.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The plans of education respectively pursued at West Point, and at Captain Partridge's Military Academy, at Middletown, are generally admitted to be of the most excellent kind. They are systems well adapted to impart vigour to the body, not less than the mind. The courses of study adopted in these popular institutions, appear to be better calculated to prepare young men for becoming useful and *practical members* of society, than those generally pursued

in the literary colleges of the country. Of the signal success of a Military Academy, similar to that of Captain Partridge's, if established in Cincinnati, there can be no doubt. Its central position among the Western, and its easy access by water from the Southern states; and the prevailing sentiment among the people of the West and South, in favor of a military education, unite in designating this place, as a point highly eligible for the exertion of individual enterprize in regard to this subject. These remarks, are made with the hope of arresting the attention of some gentleman, properly qualified to establish and conduct such an institution. A degree of success not less flattering to its founder, than beneficial to the youth of the West and South, would unquestionably follow.

LICKING CANAL.

A canal down the valley of Licking river, is seriously contemplated: of its practicability, there can be little doubt. The bed of the river itself, may be converted into a Canal, by constructing dams with locks, at such heights and intervals, as, upon examination, may be found most advantageous. In some places, a dam erected at the rapids, will render the water of the river level and navigable for many miles. The expense of thus canalling the stream, would be small, in comparison with that of the Ohio Canals, whilst many and rich benefits would arise from it to the surrounding country. It would connect a large and fertile district of Kentucky, with the principal seat of commerce on the Ohio. It would pass immediately through the counties of Bath, Nicholas, Harrison, Pendleton, and Campbell, whilst many others would be sufficiently near, to render it the channel of their communication with the Ohio. Among the resources of this region, iron ore is found in great abundance. There are already works erected on Licking, in Bath county, and owned by J. T. Mason, Esq. They consist of one blast furnace, one single, and one double forge. Other works will doubtless be erected, when the improvement here contemplated, shall be successfully accomplished, and an easy navigation furnished from the mine to the market.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

In 1825 a charter was granted by the Legislature of Kentucky, incorporating the stockholders of the Louisville and *Portland Canal Company*, under the management of a

board, consisting of a President and 4 Directors, for the purpose of constructing a Canal, dry docks, &c. around the Falls of the Ohio. This charter is perpetual: it authorizes the company to lay a toll of 20 cts. per ton, on Steam and Keel boats, and $4 each, on flat boats; and if these tolls should not be found sufficient to pay the stockholders a net profit of 12½ per cent. per annum, on their capital, the Directors are authorized to raise the tolls sufficiently high to produce that amount. The Legislature reserving to itself the privilege of reducing them if the dividend should exceed 18 per cent. per annum.

The work, by consent of the Canal Commissioners of Ohio, is under the superintendence of Judge Bates, the principal Engineer of the Ohio Canals, by whom the surveys and estimates have been made, and whose established reputation is well calculated to inspire confidence in their accuracy. A contract for the completion of the entire work, has been made with those experienced gentlemen, Messrs. Collins, Chapman, & Co. of the New York Canal.

These gentlemen commenced their operations on the first of March last, and since that time they have excavated 483-134 cubic yards of earth, out of 633,358 yds. the estimated quantity: 5,694 cubic yards of common rock, have been excavated out of 111,000 yards the estimated quantity: 4,445 cubic yards of rock have been excavated in lock pits, out of 20,000 the estimated quantity. The length of the canal will be 73 feet less than 2 miles: the width will be 50 feet at the bottom, and 197 feet at the top: its depth 42 from the tops of the banks which are to be 2 feet above high water mark: the sides of the banks will be paved with stone.

The locks will be at the lower end of the Canal, and will consist of 3 lift locks of 8.62 feet lift each, and one guard lock of the whole depth of the canal. The lift locks will be 190 feet long, by 50 feet wide, in the clear, consequently they will be of a capacity to pass the largest class of steam boats.

Two dry docks for repairing steam-boats will be constructed, by the side of the guard lock. A recess of the size of the locks is to be excavated about midway of the canal, for the convenience of passing large steam-boats.

The time for the completion of the work by the contract *is November* next, and from the report of the board there *seems to be little* doubt of its completion within the stipulated

period. The entire cost of constructing this canal will be about $420,000.

This important work, when finished, will exert such an immediate and powerful influence upon the commercial prosperity of Cincinnati, that no apology is necessary for introducing into this work the foregoing details.

FUTURE IMPORTANCE OF CINCINNATI.

The country bordering upon the two Miamies; that part of Indiana irrigated by Whitewater, and the upper branches of the White river; and those parts of Kentucky watered by the Licking and Sandy rivers, constitute the region of country which is *immediately* dependent upon Cincinnati, as its great commercial and manufacturing emporium. This region is unequalled by any in the United States, for the growth of wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, and, indeed, all the provision supplies. It includes the iron mines of Brush-creek, in Ohio, and of Licking and Sandy rivers, in Kentucky, and also the salt and coal of these two latter streams, together with vast beds of aluminous earth. It abounds in fine oak, locust, and mulberry timber, suitable for ships and steam-boats. Many parts of it are well adapted to grazing; and others, peculiarly suited for the growth of those important articles, hemp and tobacco. The streams by which it is intersected, afford extensive navigation, as well as water-power for driving machinery;—the Ohio river cutting it from east to west, and the Miami Canal traversing that portion of it lying between Dayton and Cincinnati. Its healthfulness is proverbial, and its population enterprising and industrious. These constitute a brief enumeration of the more prominent resources of a section of country, embracing within its limits, 10,000,000 of acres of land, and capable, without equalling the density of many countries of Europe, of sustaining upwards of 3,000,000 of inhabitants. That a country of such magnitude, and of such resources, must give high and permanent prosperity to some point within its limits, is most obvious. A reference to its geographical features, will at once indicate Cincinnati as possessing greater local advantages than any other site within this region. In adverting, then, to this interesting point, and examining the reasons for cherishing the belief of its continued prosperity, the first thing that arrests the attention, is the extent, salubrity, and beauty of the plain upon which the city

stands:—These are unsurpassed upon the Ohio river. Next follows the cheapness of living, owing to the unrivalled productiveness of the country around, in the growth of all the substantial articles of food: its facilities for obtaining iron, coal, lead, hemp, salt-petre, leather, wool, fur, cotton, and other raw materials, necessary for manufactures: the extent of water-power, which the Miami Canal, when completed, will afford upon the city plain: the many diverging channels upon which her manufactured articles may be sent to the surrounding, as well as more distant regions:—and, finally, her commercial advantages, arising from a location, which affords great facilities for receiving from abroad, and again distributing the foreign productions of both art and nature.

It is to a partial unfolding of these resources, that the rapid growth of Cincinnati, heretofore, may be referred, and from a more perfect developement of the same, that its continued prosperity in wealth and population, may be safely predicted. The period is not a remote one, when Cincinnati will hold the same rank among the cities of the Union, that the great State, of which she is the ornament, now possesses in the American Confederacy.

B. DRAKE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Is permanently established in Cincinnati for the practice of his Profession.

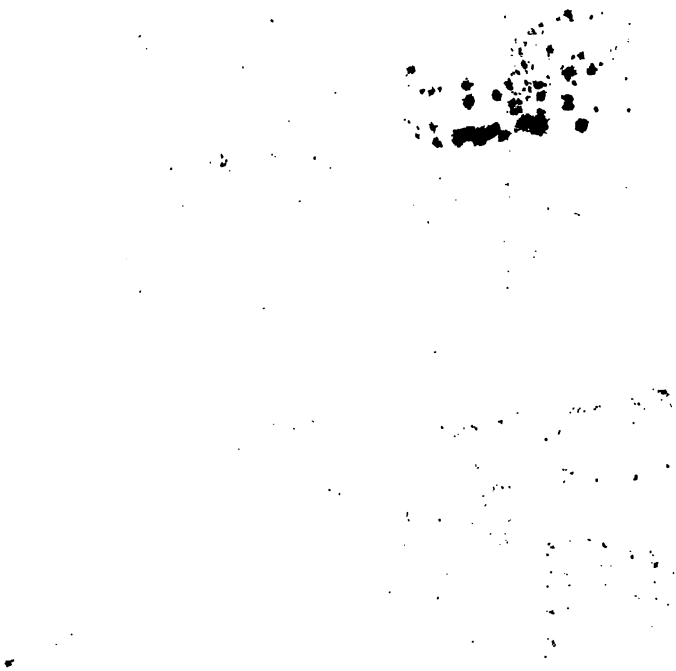
February, 1827.

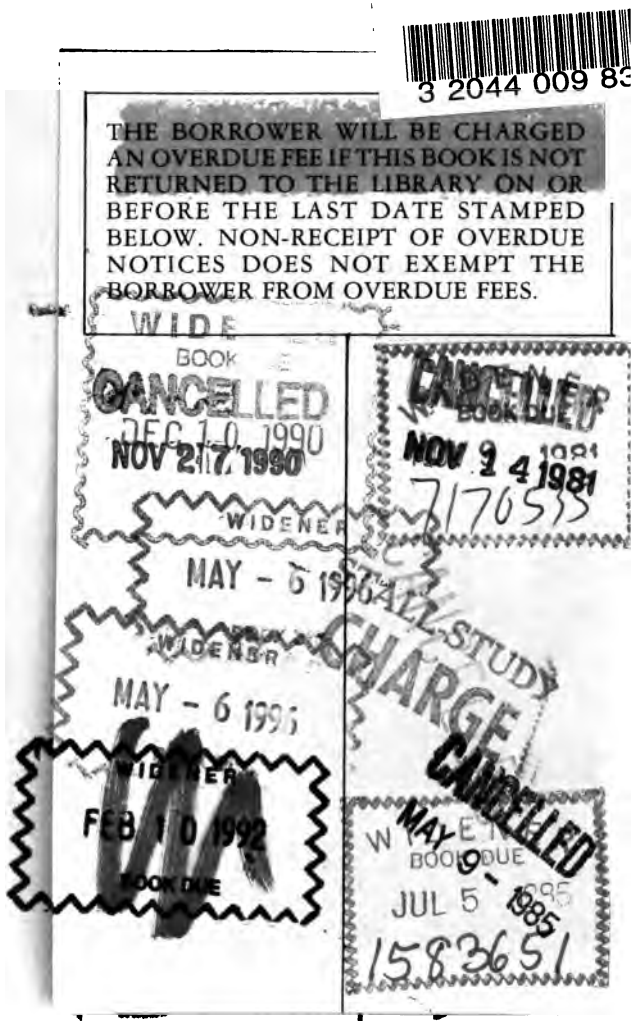
E. D. MANSFIELD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office on Main, opposite Lower Market street.

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